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1886.

TWENTY EIGHT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED BY NEILL & COMPANY.

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any of the following Agents, viz.,

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1886.

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TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

GEORGE O. TREVELYAN, M.P.,

Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 24th February 1886.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Twenty-eighth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland during the year 1885.

I. THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE ON THE 1st OF JANUARY.

Number and
Distribution of
the Insane.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland on 1st January of the present year, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, are shown in the tabular statement on the following page.

Number of
Lunatics on
1st January
1886.

It appears from this statement that of the 11,187 insane persons in Scotland of whom we had official cognizance at that date, 1721 were maintained from private sources, 9404 by parochial rates, and 62 at the expense of the State.

In our Report last year we presented, in accordance with our custom on the completion of a quinquenniad, a detailed retrospect of the changes which had taken place in the numbers and distribution of the insane since the 1st of January 1858. In the present Report, after giving the details for the past year, we shall merely indicate the general progress of the statistics since the establishment of the Board (see page liii.). We continue, however, to give in Appendix A the complete statistics from 1858 up to the present time.

Detailed
Retrospect not
given in this
Report.

Number
and Distri-
bution of
the Insane.

Number of
Lunatics at
1st January
1886.

Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1886.

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female.	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Royal and District Asylums,	3068	3229	6297	666	664	1330	2402	2565	4967
„ Private Asylums,	41	98	139	41	98	139	...	.	...
„ Parochial Asylums, <i>i.e.</i> , Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licences,	674	771	1445	...	...	...	674	771	1445
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with restricted Licences,	408	428	836	...	...	...	408	428	836
„ Private Dwellings,	847	1331	2178	44	76	120	803	1255	2058
„ Lunatic Department of General Prison,	5038	5837	10895	751	838	1589	4287	5019	9306
„ Training Schools,	44	18	62	..	...	...	...	...	...
„ Training Schools,	151	79	230	85	47	132	66	32	98
TOTALS,	5238	5954	11187	836	885	1721	4353	5051	9404

II. STATISTICS OF LUNACY IN 1885.

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1885.Changes in the
Number and
Distribution of
the Insane.

CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE DURING THE YEAR.

In the manner of distribution of the insane in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings, the following differences appear in the manner of distribution at 1st January 1886, when compared with what it was at 1st January 1885.

In Royal and District Asylums there is an increase of 16 private patients and a decrease of 24 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there is a decrease of 9 private patients. No pauper patient in Scotland is provided for in a private asylum.

In Parochial Asylums there is an increase of 10 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there is an increase of 88 pauper patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth there is an increase of 9.

In Training Schools for Imbeciles the number of private inmates remains unchanged, and there is a decrease of 8 pauper inmates.

In Private Dwellings there is a decrease of 10 private and an increase of 197 pauper patients.

The whole increase of *registered* lunatics* during 1885 was 268, there being a decrease of 3 private and an increase of 271 pauper patients.

The details which deserve special notice among the results for the year are as follows:—(1) There is a total increase of 74 in the number of registered pauper lunatics in asylums and other establishments during the past year; (2) there is a decrease of 10 in the number of private and an increase of 197 in the number of pauper lunatics accommodated in private dwellings; (3) all pauper lunatics in establishments continue to be provided for in those of a public character.

PATIENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Tables IV., V., VI. (Appendix A) give statistics relating to establishments for each year since 1858. Under the term Establishments as used in this Report we generally include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. But it is necessary to point out that these tables take no account of changes among the inmates either of the Training Schools or of the General Prison.

* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are registered separately, and are not included in this statement.

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1885.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Increase of
their Number.

Table IV. shows the numbers resident and the whole movement of the population in all the establishments to which the Table refers for each year, distinguishing between private and pauper lunatics and between males and females; that is to say, it gives the number of patients resident at the beginning of each year, the number admitted during the year, the number discharged, the number transferred from one establishment to another, and the number of deaths.

By the changes which took place during the past year there was an increase at its close of 7 in the number of private patients in establishments, and of 74 in the number of pauper patients in establishments.* This increase of 74 in the number of pauper patients is less than the increase of the previous year, which was 96, and also below the average annual increase of the five years 1880-84, which was 140.

a. ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Admissions to
Establish-
ments.

(1) Direct
Admissions,
under a
Sheriff's Order.

(1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order or a Certificate of Emergency.*

In estimating the number of persons who are admitted to establishments, and who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, we must deduct the number of admissions which refer to mere transfer from one establishment to another. In Table V. the numbers of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it discloses the facts (1) that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 447, being 38 less than during the preceding year, and being 3 less than the average for the quinquenniad 1880-84, and (2) that the number of pauper patients admitted was 2060, being 33 less than during the preceding year, but exactly the same as the average for the quinquenniad 1880-84.

(2) *Admissions by Transfer.*

(2) Admissions
to Establish-
ments by
Transfer.

The number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1885 was 534, which is 119 above the number transferred during the preceding year, and 110 above the average for the five years 1880-84. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, much larger in proportion to the total admissions than the number of private patients transferred. This is, of course, due to the fact that private patients are usually placed at once in the asylums in which it is intended they should stay during their whole term of asylum residence, while paupers frequently reach the District Asylums to which they belong only after periods of detention in the asylums of the Districts in which they happened to be when the necessity for asylum treatment was perceived and acted on. The following tabular statement

* These figures depend partly on the number of persons who have ceased to be private patients and have become paupers, and *vice versa*. It must not be assumed, in considering the movement of population shown in the tables, that each patient necessarily continues till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on admission.

shows the nature of the transfers which occurred. They were authorised in 52 instances by Sheriffs, and in 482 by the Board.

Statistics of Lunacy in 1885.

(2) Admissions to Establishments by Transfer.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.				To Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.				Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,	6	14	45	40	...	2	...	...	17	7	126	115	22	...	350	...		
Private Asylums,	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Parochial Asylums,	...	...	36	34	...	...	...	...	7	15	4	1	...	...	97	...		
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses,	...	...	28	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	59	...		
TOTALS,	9	17	109	104	...	2	...	...	24	22	131	116	28	...	506	...		

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients.

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients to Establishments.

Voluntary patients are not registered as lunatics, but their names, and other particulars regarding them, are preserved in a special record. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1885 was 55. The average number admitted for the five years 1879-83 was 46, and the number during 1884 was 77. The number resident at 1st January 1886 was 46.

We have for some years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which is not attended with troublesome or disagreeable forms, but which nevertheless affords sufficient guarantee against abuse. At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. Where there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, we consider it proper to explain these conditions; but we have never found that the nature of their position has been intentionally concealed from them.

b. DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

Discharges from Establishments.

The remark we made when speaking of the admissions to establishments in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of such admissions as were merely transfers from one establishment to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for each year after deducting transfers are given in Table VI. (Appendix A).

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1885.

Discharges
from
Establishments
of Persons
Recovered.

(1) *Discharges of the Recovered.*

There were 161 private patients discharged recovered during 1885, which is 52 below the number for the preceding year, and 23 below the average for the five years 1880-84. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 920, which is 70 below the number for the preceding year, and 62 below the average for the five years 1880-84. Table VII. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishments. The following tabular statement shows these percentages for the past year and the corresponding average percentages for the quinquenniad 1880-84:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions.	
	1880 to 1884.	1885.
In Royal and District Asylums,	41	37
„ Private Asylums,	37	50
„ Parochial Asylums,	42	41
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	6	7

It will be observed that in this statement private and pauper patients are not distinguished from one another. It would be necessary that this should be done, and also that the effect of transfers should be eliminated from the calculations before the proportion of recoveries in the different classes of establishments could be accurately appreciated. Very erroneous inferences might be drawn from the figures if due weight were not given to these and other circumstances which have been discussed in previous Reports.

Discharges
from
Establishments
of Persons
Unrecovered.

(2) *Discharges of the Unrecovered.*

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, excluding transfers, during 1885 was 141, which is 1 above the number for 1884, and 6 above the average of the five years 1880-84. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 506. This is 66 above the number for 1884, and is 112 above the average for the five years 1880-84.

The following tabular statement shows the different forms of procedure under which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1885:—

MODE OF DISCHARGE.	Number of Patients removed unrecovered from Asylums during 1885.			
	Private.	Pauper.		Total.
		Re- mained Pauper Lunatic.	Removed from Poor Roll.	
By Friends,	126	...	...	126
„ Minute of Parochial Board, . . . . .	...	256	155	411
„ Expiry of probationary period,	13	31	5	49
„ Expiry of Emergency Certificate,	1	...	9	10
„ Escape, . . . . .	...	1	17	18
„ Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England, Ireland, or other Countries, . . . . .	...	...	32	32
„ Expiry of Provisional Order under sec. 15 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Transference to Training Schools for Imbeciles, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Order of Sheriff under sec. 92 of 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Being placed in Perth Prison as a Queen's Pleasure Lunatic,	1	...	...	1
„ Order of Court, and sent to Prison for trial, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Authority of Medical Officer under sec. 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Authority of sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 55, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Withdrawal of Sheriff's Order, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Totals,	141	288	218	647

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1885.Discharges
from
Establishments
of Persons
Unrecovered.

C. DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Deaths in
Establish-
ments.

One hundred and seventeen private patients died in establishments during 1885, which is 15 more than in 1884, and 18 above the average of the five years 1880-84; and 581 pauper patients died, which is 3 more than in 1884, and 20 above the average of the five years 1880-84.

The following statement shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident in 1885, and the corresponding average death-rates for the quinquenniad 1880-84:—

CLASSES OF PATIENTS.	Death-rates in all Classes of Establishments per cent. of the Number Resident.	
	1880-84.	1885.
Private Patients,	7.0	8.0
Pauper Patients,	8.1	8.1

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for 1885, and for the quin-

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1885.

Deaths in
Establish-
ments.

quenniad 1880-84, is shown in the following statement:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	1880-84.	1885.
Royal and District Asylums,	8.0	8.3
Private Asylums,	7.1	9.8
Parochial Asylums,	8.8	8.1
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	5.9	5.9

Table VIII. (Appendix A) gives the average annual mortality and the causes of death in Royal and District Asylums for the twenty-eight years, 1858-85.

Removals from
Establishments
on Probation.

d. REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON STATUTORY PROBATION.

At 1st January 1885, 54 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 22 have been finally discharged as recovered, 3 were sent back, 26 remain under the care of friends, and 3 died. In the course of 1885, 122 patients were discharged on probation. Of these 24 have been finally discharged as recovered, 23 remain under the care of friends, 16 have been returned to asylums, 1 died, and 58 are still on probation.

The total number of probationary removals since their authorisation in 1862 to the close of 1885, has been 2881, namely:—

In 1862 and 1863,	109	In 1875,	123
" 1864,	73	" 1876,	120
" 1865,	103	" 1877,	105
" 1866,	102	" 1878,	101
" 1867,	112	" 1879,	113
" 1868,	137	" 1880,	87
" 1869,	149	" 1881,	77
" 1870,	148	" 1882,	192
" 1871,	185	" 1883,	167
" 1872,	181	" 1884,	112
" 1873,	145	" 1885,	122
" 1874,	118		

Of the 2881 patients discharged on probation since 1862, 517 were replaced, before the expiry of the period of probation, in the asylums from which they had been removed.

The numbers discharged on probation from the different establishments in 1885 are shown in the following statement:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	3	Brought forward,	35
Argyll District Asylum,	9	Elgin District Asylum,	0
Ayr District Asylum,	5	Fife District Asylum,	2
Banff Dist. Asylum, Lady'sbridge,	0	Glasgow Royal Asylum,	3
" " Woodpark,	0	Glasgow District Asylum,	0
Crichton Royal Institution,	12	Haddington District Asylum,	8
Dundee Royal Asylum,	1	Inverness District Asylum,	24
Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	5	Midlothian District Asylum,	7
Carry forward,	35	Carry forward,	79

Brought forward,	79	Brought forward,	114	Statistics of
Montrose Royal Asylum,	7	Paisley Parochial Asylum,	6	Lunacy in
Perth Royal Asylum,	1	Aberdeen Poorhouse,	0	1885.
Perth District Asylum,	0	Buchan Poorhouse,	0	Removals from
Roxburgh District Asylum,	22	Cuninghame Poorhouse,	0	Establishments
Stirling District Asylum,	1	Dumbarton Poorhouse,	0	on Probation.
Mavisbank Private Asylum,	2	Dundee (East) Poorhouse,	0	
Melville House Private Asylum,	0	Dundee (West) Poorhouse,	0	
Mollendo House Private Asylum,	0	Edinburgh Poorhouse,	0	
Saughtonhall Private Asylum,	0	Hamilton Poorhouse,	1	
Westernmains Private Asylum,	0	Inveresk Poorhouse,	1	
Whitehouse Private Asylum,	0	Kincardine Poorhouse,	0	
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	0	Linlithgow Poorhouse,	0	
Barony Parochial Asylum,	0	Old Machar Poorhouse,	0	
Glasgow Parochial Asylum,	0	Old Monkland Poorhouse,	0	
Govan Parochial Asylum,	2	Perth Poorhouse,	0	
Greenock Parochial Asylum,	0	Wigtown Poorhouse,	0	
Carry forward,	114	Total,	122	

In the numbers now under consideration the cases of patients discharged on trial for periods not exceeding twenty-eight days are not included. Such trials can be made without the sanction of the Board, and they are frequently made use of by some Superintendents. The special use of the statutory discharge on probation is to permit of the conditional liberation of patients whose fitness for permanent discharge cannot be determined without actual trial, under the conditions of ordinary life, for longer periods than twenty-eight days. It is frequently found that patients, who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for being provided for in private dwellings, become unsettled when the restraints of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to exist. The large majority of patients discharged on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By discharging patients on probation there is an opportunity for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and at the same time for replacing them in the asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit for permanent discharge. We continue to be of opinion that in some establishments a more frequent application of the probationary discharge to patients whose fitness for residence in private dwellings may be uncertain, would lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present.

III. ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

THE ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH LUNATICS ARE ACCOMMODATED.

Table XII. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1886, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Royal, District, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse. It shows that, with very few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scot-

Establishments
for Lunatics.

The Distribu-
tion of Lunatics
in Establish-
ments.

Establishments
for Lunatics.

land are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the districts or parishes to which they belong, or in asylums with which the District Boards have made contracts.

Orders granted
by the Sheriffs
during the
Year.

SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Table XVI. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by the sheriffs for the admission of lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum, or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1885. The number of orders granted during the year was 2483.

Licences
granted by the
Board to
Asylums and
Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD.

Table XVII. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses; and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1885. These amounted to 29, and they were granted for the renewal of the licences of 2 charitable institutions, 6 private asylums, and 20 wards for lunatics in poorhouses, and for the licensing of lunatic wards in 1 poorhouse which had not previously possessed a licence.

Results of
Treatment in
Establish-
ments.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the several sections of Table XVIII. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these tables exhibit when commenting on Table VII.

Statistics of
Lunacy for
each Month.

Table XIX. (Appendix A) gives for each month and each quarter of the year 1885, the numbers of private and pauper lunatics admitted into each class of establishment, the numbers discharged therefrom recovered and not recovered, and the number of deaths that took place. In preparing this table we have this year, as was done in the last five Reports, eliminated the transfers from one establishment to another, so that the figures for the admissions really show for each month the number of persons whose insanity was of such a character that it was then determined to resort to asylum treatment. The period at which a patient comes to be discharged from an asylum, even after reaching that degree of improvement which renders a discharge as recovered possible, depends on so many circumstances, that great caution must be observed in drawing any conclusion from the figures in the recovery column of the table.

Length of
Residence of
Patients Dis-
charged from
Establish-
ments.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives for each class of establishment, and also for each separate establishment, the length of residence of patients discharged therefrom, both of those recovered and of those not recovered, in the year 1885.

Table XXI. (Appendix A) gives the length of residence in the different classes of establishment, and also in each separate establishment, of patients who died therein in the year 1885. It also gives the average ages of the patients at death.

Table XXII. (Appendix A) gives a classification of the causes of death of those patients who died in establishments during the year 1885, giving each class of establishment and each establishment separately.

CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS.

The whole number of changes among attendants during 1885 is 481, which is 38 less than the number for the previous year, but only 2 less than the average of the last ten years. The number who left their situations voluntarily is 335, which is 44 less than the number for the previous year, but 8 above the average for the past ten years. We continue to regard it as unfavourable to the interests of the patients that these changes should be numerous; and think it is deserving of careful consideration by the administrators of those institutions where changes occur very frequently, whether some addition to the wages or some increase of the comforts of the attendants is not desirable. According to the returns made to us the following were the causes of leaving or of dismissal during the year:— Resigned, or left voluntarily, 113 men and 222 women; absconded, 3 women; dismissed (1) for drunkenness 7 men and 2 women, (2) for insubordination 8 men and 7 women, (3) for absence without leave 5 men and 10 women, (4) for incompetence or unsuitableness 11 men and 22 women, (5) for carelessness or neglect of duty 6 men and 9 women, (6) for ill-treatment of patients or on account of complaints of patients 10 men and 2 women, (7) for dishonesty 1 man and 3 women, (8) for improprieties of conduct 2 men and 1 woman, (9) on account of services being no longer required, 3 men and 1 woman; appointment cancelled owing to her having been found to have been dismissed for misconduct in another asylum, 1 woman; left on account of ill health, 5 men and 21 women; died during their term of service, 5 men and 1 woman.

ESCAPES FROM ASYLUMS.

The whole number of escapes during 1885 was 248. Of these, 147 were brought back within twenty-four hours, 57 within a week, and 19 after a week; 25 were not brought back during the currency of the sheriff's order or the certificate of emergency on the authority of which they had been detained. Four of these last were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 2 as improved, 9 as relieved, and 8 as not improved. One was found drowned, and 1 died from exposure.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each year from 1876 to 1885:—

Establishments
for Lunatics.

Length of
Residence of
Patients who
Died in
Establish-
ments.

Causes of
Death in
each Establish-
ment.

Changes among
Attendants.

Escapes from
Asylums.

Establishments
for Lunatics.Escapes from
Asylums.

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought Back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Asylums.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.	
1876	272	29	2	39
1877	254	26	5	35
1878	288	36	8	38
1879	265	16	6	34
1880	260	21	4	33
1881	310	19	3	37
1882	299	20	4	36
1883	318	35	3	38
1884	272	21	2	32
1885	248	19	4	29
Totals,	2786	242	41	

This statement shows that the number of escapes during 1885 has been below the average proportion for the last ten years. The number of cases in which the escaped patient was not brought back within a week was one more than in the preceding year. Very few of the patients not brought back before the expiry of the period during which the law permits of their being retaken without new certificates or Sheriff's order are permanently lost sight of. Many are ultimately replaced in asylums; and it is of importance to know that some remain at large from being found to have recovered or to be in a state not justifying their being replaced in an asylum.

Accidents in
Asylums.

ACCIDENTS IN ASYLUMS.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1885 was 101. Of these 9 ended fatally. In three of these cases the death was suicidal. The cases tabulated as fatal accidents include one death from choking during an epileptic fit which came on while a patient was swallowing food, and one case in which the death was attributed to exhaustion from pneumonia and gastro-enteritis hastened by the entrance of food into the bronchi. In the latter case, the food which was liquid regurgitated from the stomach during forced feeding, and was inhaled by the patient when gasping for breath. Two were the cases already mentioned under the head of escapes. In one asylum an accident of unusual character occurred. A party of gentlemen, resident in the asylum, consisting of patients who were either on the eve of being discharged recovered or who had long possessed the privilege of enjoying sport, were going to shoot, along with one of the medical officers, and it was thought by the Medical Superintendent that the chances of the recovery of a young gentleman, also a patient in the asylum, would be promoted by his being allowed to witness a sport to which he had been accustomed, and for which he had a special liking. The anticipated effect was so markedly produced that those in charge were unfortunately prevailed upon to yield to his wishes to be permitted to use a gun himself. He entered eagerly into the sport, which lay through a wood, and while not under

the direct observation of any one he was fatally injured by the discharge of his own gun. The fiscal authorities made inquiry into the circumstances, and were of opinion that the occurrence was probably due to accident and not to suicidal intent. Establishments for Lunatics. Accidents in Asylums.

In 33 cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dislocation of joints. These were occasioned in 15 cases by falls, in 4 cases by assaults made by fellow patients, in 6 by struggling with fellow patients or attendants, in 4 cases the accidents were unintentionally self-inflicted, and in 4 cases the causes were not ascertained. Of the remaining accidents there were 4 injuries to the head, occasioned by falls; 9 were occasioned by struggles with or assaults by patients; and 1 was occasioned by the unintentional act of the patient himself. In 1 case an injury affecting one of the internal organs was the result of a fall. There were 11 cases of flesh wound, abrasion, bruise, burn, or scald, and there were 32 injuries of unimportant character.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or of death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the superintendent is required to give intimation not only to the Board, but also to the Procurator-fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED INTO ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE YEAR 1868.

Progressive
History of
Patients first
admitted in
1868.

The following tabular statement is the eighteenth of a second series of such tables:—

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1868.						
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-ad- missions.			
1868	1319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94
1870	...	40	...	...	40	151	23	60
1871	...	36	3	...	42	38	25	48
1872	...	35	2	...	39	26	13	28
1873	...	24	1	...	26	23	15	25
1874	...	19	2	...	23	15	11	13
1875	...	19	1	...	21	16	9	13
1876	...	17	1	...	19	13	4	9
1877	...	19	...	...	19	10	6	13
1878	...	19	1	...	21	10	8	14
1879	...	13	...	...	13	15	1	11
1880	...	17	...	...	17	8	8	11
1881	...	13	1	...	15	11	4	12
1882	...	16	...	...	16	9	6	4
1883	...	13	...	...	13	9	5	10
1884	...	7	1	...	9	7	3	10
1885	...	10	...	...	10	4	9	6

Establishments
for Lunatics.

Progressive
History of
Patients first
admitted in
1868.

In this table we continue to trace the history of those patients who were admitted into the asylums of Scotland in 1868, and who had not previously been inmates of Scotch asylums, unless they were so before 1st January 1858, when our registers were instituted.

From this table several important deductions can be drawn. With regard to the recoveries, it appears that the 1319 patients who were admitted in 1868 yielded 39 per cent. of recoveries during the first two years, and during the succeeding sixteen years only 20 per cent. If both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the first two years on the one hand, and if on the other hand both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the entire eighteen years, are taken as the basis of calculation, the recoveries during the first two years would represent 36 per cent. of recoveries, and those of the succeeding sixteen years would represent 15 per cent. If, however, only the number 558 remaining in asylums at the end of the first two years and the re-admissions since that time be taken as a basis, we find that during the sixteen years the recoveries represent 29 per cent. It is to be kept in mind, as we have been accustomed to point out in drawing inferences from the table, that one patient may figure more than once as a recovery, and it must not be concluded therefore that 779 persons out of the 1319 patients admitted were discharged recovered, nor, of course, that those who were discharged recovered were all permanently restored to sanity. Indeed, it has been ascertained that a large number of the re-admissions are drawn from among the recovered patients. If the whole of the re-admissions came from this source the proportion of the 1319 that could be regarded as permanently recovered would be very largely reduced. A certain number of the re-admissions are, however, drawn from among the patients discharged unrecovered; and a considerable number of the re-admissions refer to a comparatively small number of patients who have been discharged and re-admitted several times. The data furnished by the number of deaths can be relied on for more precise inferences. It may safely be concluded from them that the annual death-rate among patients who have been less than four years inmates of asylums is from about 12 to 25 per cent. of the number resident, and that among those who have been more than four years and less than eighteen years inmates of asylums the annual death-rate is only an average of 5 per cent. of the number resident. This difference is of importance as showing the necessity, when considering the death-rate of any asylum, of taking into account the average length of residence of the inmates. It is worthy of note that during the last eleven years of the seventeen, the re-admissions have been pretty steadily balanced by the discharges of recovered and unrecovered patients taken together, and that the reduction in the number resident is almost wholly accounted for by the deaths.

IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the following groups:—(a) Royal and District Asylums, (b) Private Asylums, (c) Parochial Asylums, (d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

In discussing the condition of individual establishments, it will be convenient to observe this grouping.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks:—

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

The Aberdeen Royal Asylum continues to be overcrowded. A considerable number of patients have been transferred to the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and efforts attended with some success have been made to bring about the removal to private dwellings of others who no longer needed Asylum care, but the number of patients thus removed during the year still falls much short of the number of unrecovered patients discharged annually from other Asylums similarly circumstanced. Although, however, the effort to cause the removal of unrecovered patients from this Asylum has scarcely done more than prevent the overcrowding already existing from becoming intensified, this result is a highly important one, and it is hoped that continued pressure will be brought to bear upon parochial authorities for the removal of all unrecovered patients who have ceased to need Asylum treatment.

Aberdeen
Royal Asylum
at Aberdeen.

With a view to the temporary relief of the overcrowded condition of the Asylum, certain internal arrangements are suggested in the reports, which it is hoped will be carried out.

The accommodation for private patients at Elmhill is reported to be excellent, and the condition of the establishment generally, and of the inmates, bore evidence of able management.

It appears from the statistics of the Argyll and Bute Asylum that the accommodation provided in the new block is rapidly filling. The number of pauper patients in it at 1st January 1884 was 308, at 1st January 1885, 317, and at 1st January 1886, 364. Of this latter number, however, 39 were patients belonging to Lanarkshire, admitted under an arrangement with the Glasgow District Lunacy Board; but apart from these patients, there has been a considerable

Argyll and
Bute District
Asylum, Loch-
gilphead.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum, Lochgilphead.

increase of pauper patients during the past two years. This increase appears to be chiefly due to the accumulation resulting from the small number of patients discharged unrecovered, the number of patients in proportion to population discharged unrecovered from this Asylum during the year having been exceptionally small.

It is thus evident that unless such energetic measures for the removal of suitable patients, as were taken a few years ago, be resumed, the spare accommodation must soon become exhausted.

Many important improvements have been effected during the past year, and the condition of the Asylum and of its inmates is reported to be highly satisfactory.

Ayr District Asylum, Galloway, Ayr.

The discharge of unrecovered patients from the Ayr District Asylum has also been much below the average of such discharges from District Asylums during the past year, and the result is seen in the reported tendency towards overcrowding. To meet this tendency the dining hall and amusement room are being enlarged, and a recommendation is made which would somewhat increase the dayroom accommodation; but a more satisfactory and effectual remedy would be found in causing the removal of patients who no longer require Asylum treatment, and it is understood that the Asylum authorities intend taking steps to this end.

The physical wants of the patients are reported to be well provided for, and the Asylum was found in excellent order throughout

Banff District Asylum, Ladysbridge.

The Banff District Asylum at Ladysbridge shows evidence of good management and of skilful treatment of patients, alike in the liberty enjoyed by them, in the large number employed in useful work, and in the high proportion discharged recovered.

The hospital for infectious diseases is now ready, and is reported to afford accommodation of an excellent character.

It is at present occupied by a few trustworthy working patients, who can be at once withdrawn to the ordinary wards, should the hospital be needed for its proper purpose.

Banff District Succursal Asylum, Woodpark.

The condition of the patients in the small succursal Asylum of the Banff District at Woodpark is reported to be excellent in every respect, and they enjoy all the freedom that life in an institution can give.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

A satisfactory improvement is recorded to have taken place in the condition of the inmates of the Southern Counties section of the Crichton Royal Institution, through its relief from overcrowding by the removal, during 1884, of such unrecovered pauper patients as could be satisfactorily cared for out of the Asylum.

The proportion of pauper patients discharged unrecovered during the past year has, however, been small, and a corresponding and rather rapid increase in their number has occurred.

This tendency towards a recurrence to the previous state of matters should be carefully watched, and checked whenever that can be done without injury to the interests of patients.

The reduction of the minimum rate of board for private patients to £40 must have proved a great benefit to persons requiring Asylum care and not able to pay high charges; and though this rate has been in some cases taken advantage of, as it may be quite properly, by patients already paying higher rates, yet it is satisfactory to learn that on the whole the financial position of the Asylum has improved since the change was made.

The important improvements effected and in progress in every department of the institution, and the great success which has attended the curative treatment of the patients, afford abundant evidence of the anxious thought which is given to everything which can conduce to their happiness and welfare.

The overcrowding from which the Dundee Royal Asylum suffered has been relieved by the reduction of the number of pauper inmates during the year from 277 to 232; and the raising of the rate of the board for such patients from £26 to £28 12s. per annum, under a new contract with the Forfar District Lunacy Board, has enabled the Directors to provide those comfortable furnishings of which the pauper section of the Asylum stood so greatly in need.

The effect of these changes has been most salutary, and has removed the causes for anxiety recently felt with regard to this institution.

The Asylum was found in excellent order and presenting a comfortable and cheerful appearance. A much larger proportion of the patients were found usefully occupied, and they were tranquil in demeanour and in good bodily condition. The accommodation and means of treatment for private patients continue to be very satisfactory.

The sound views of the Medical Superintendent of the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, with regard to the necessity for concentrating the curative resources of the institution upon those patients who can be benefited by them, combined with hearty co-operation on the part of the authorities of the larger parishes of the District in removing unrecovered patients who no longer need asylum care, have had the effect of reducing to a considerable extent the number of pauper lunatics.

In this way, and also by increased accommodation obtained by internal changes, the overcrowding from which the Asylum was suffering has been removed, and facilities have been afforded for the reception of the poorer class of private patients, to many of whom, in the earlier part of the year, admission had, under deplorable circumstances, to be refused.

The extensive improvements carried out in the pauper section of the Asylum are described as admirably planned and executed, and

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

Dundee Royal Asylum, Liff, Dundee.

Edinburgh Royal Asylum, Morningside, Edinburgh.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and
District
Asylums.

Royal Edin-
burgh Asylum,
Morningside,
Edinburgh.

though the cost to the institution has been great, commensurate benefit has been received by the patients.

The arrangements for providing the private patients with all that can promote their cure and happiness have been no less assiduously and liberally considered, and the Institution is in a highly efficient and prosperous condition.

An appeal by the parishes of the District against the resolution of the Directors to raise the rate for parochial patients to £33, 10s. is still under the consideration of the Court of Session.

Elgin District
Asylum, Elgin.

The condition of the patients in the Elgin District Asylum is favourably reported on; their number, however, has increased during the year, and a considerable reduction will now require to take place in order to bring the population within statutory limits. It is to be regretted, in view of this, that the proportion of patients removed during the year as unrecovered is much below that of any other asylum in Scotland.

Fife and Kin-
ross District
Asylum,
Springfield,
Cupar.

The Fife and Kinross Asylum is reported to be managed with ability and success, and the condition of the patients and of all parts of the Asylum was found to be highly satisfactory.

Glasgow Royal
Asylum at
Gartnavel,
Glasgow.

The recent policy of the Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum has led to a considerable reduction in the number of pauper patients, and to a corresponding increase in the number of private patients. This recognition of the fact that the Asylum attains its highest degree of usefulness in providing the means of treating private patients of all classes in public institutions, and in thus supplying a want for which the law makes no provision, cannot fail to be of great general benefit.

Many improvements have been effected during the year, and the condition of the Asylum and its inmates testified throughout to able and successful superintendence.

Glasgow
District
Asylum,
Bothwell.

The larger number of patients discharged unrecovered from the Glasgow District Asylum at Bothwell in past years has not resulted in the exhaustion of the number of patients whom it has been found possible to provide for properly and beneficially either in private dwellings or in the licensed wards of poorhouses. No less than 25 per cent. of the resident population has been provided for in this way during the past year, and the Asylum has thus been able to devote its resources to the curative treatment and special care of a number of patients far in excess of that which passes under care and treatment in some asylums possessing double its accommodation.

The condition of the wards and of the patients was found to be in all respects satisfactory.

The Haddington District Asylum is reported to be in its usual good order, and the patients are efficiently treated and comfortably provided for. A considerable number of patients who no longer needed asylum care have been removed and suitably provided for otherwise, and the necessity for reducing the population has thus been in the meantime satisfactorily met.

Present Condition of Establishments.

—
Royal and District Asylums.

—
Haddington District Asylum, Haddington.

The number of patients in the Inverness District Asylum shows a tendency towards a rather rapid increase which must, unless checked, soon exhaust the available accommodation, and in connection with this it is observed that the proportion of patients discharged unrecovered is much under the average of such discharges from District Asylums.

Inverness District Asylum, Inverness.

The Asylum was found in good order and the condition of the patients was satisfactory. New arrangements have been made by which it is hoped that a sufficient supply of milk will be secured in future.

The Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum is reported to be in good order and the wants of the patients in it are well supplied. Owing largely to the inability of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum to receive all the non-pauper applicants for admission, the number of private patients in this District Asylum has become considerable, amounting at present to about a fourth of its population.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, Rosewell, near Edinburgh.

The Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum have concluded an agreement with the Forfar District Lunacy Board, under which the institution is to accommodate one half of the number of pauper patients of the District requiring Asylum treatment. The conclusion of this contract has enabled the Managers to take steps for the erection of a separate hospital, which will afford increased accommodation to the extent of 100 patients. Meanwhile partial relief has been found to the overcrowded state of the asylum through the removal of unrecovered patients who are no longer benefited by asylum care. The result achieved in that direction, however, still falls far short of what has been attained in other asylums somewhat similarly circumstanced, and it is hoped that efforts to bring about the removal of such patients will continue to be made, especially in view of the possible connection pointed out in the reports between the crowding of the asylum and the prominence of phthisis as a cause of death.

Montrose Royal Asylum, Sunnyside, Montrose.

In furnishing the means of treatment to the pauper lunatics of some of the remoter northern counties, this Royal Asylum serves a purpose of peculiar public usefulness, as owing to their isolation and other causes the provision of properly equipped asylum accommodation in these counties would be a matter of extreme difficulty, and would require, at least in one case, that of Shetland, a special statutory enactment.

Present Condition of Establishments.

The asylum was in excellent order, and is reported to be managed with great ability.

Royal and District Asylums.

Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, receiving private patients only, continues to be managed with great success; and marked ability is shown in all its arrangements, both in matters of taste and efficiency. The arrangements for protection from fire are notable for their exceptional completeness. The only direction in which the asylum is inadequate is in its hospital accommodation, and in view of the growing prosperity of the institution, it is hoped that the directors may see their way to take steps to remedy this deficiency as soon as possible.

Perth District Asylum, Murthly.

A small separate hospital for the treatment of infectious disease has been erected at the Perth District Asylum, and much has been done otherwise towards making the arrangements of the asylum complete. It is well managed, and the bodily condition of the patients is reported to be good, but the want of an asylum farm causes a serious deficiency in the means of active outdoor work for the men, and the hope is again expressed that the District Board will lose no opportunity of acquiring more land.

Roxburgh District Asylum, Melrose.

The discharge of patients from the Roxburgh District Asylum has continued to be fairly active, and the relief to the overcrowding of the asylum, procured in 1884 through the removal of a considerable number of patients to suitable guardianship in private dwellings, has thus been maintained.

The asylum, which is under the interim superintendence of Dr J. Carlyle Johnstone, was found in excellent order.

Stirling District Asylum, Larbert.

Many improvements securing efficiency and adding to comfort have been effected during the year in the Stirling District Asylum. The patients are judiciously treated and are in a satisfactory bodily condition, and the asylum was found throughout in excellent order.

All the patients at present in the asylum appear to belong to the class for whom asylum detention is necessary, in order that they may obtain special treatment and nursing, and no accumulation of incurable and harmless patients for whom such treatment is unnecessary has been permitted to take place. By steady pursuance of this policy, the resident population has been reduced, without injury to the patients removed, and to the benefit both of individual parishes and of the District generally.

Private Asylums.
Mavisbank Private Asylum, Midlothian.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

The Mavisbank Asylum is comfortably furnished and was found in good order. No complaints by patients were made.

Melville House Asylum was found in good order. The patients were free from complaint. The licence of this asylum has been renewed for six months only.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Private Asylums

The requirements of the patients in the Mollendo House Asylum are well provided for, and they were found in a satisfactory condition.

Melville House Private Asylum, Musselburgh.
Mollendo House Private Asylum, Musselburgh.
Saughtonhall Private Asylum, near Edinburgh.

Saughtonhall Asylum was found in its usual excellent order, and its inmates are judiciously and skilfully treated.

The patients in Westermains House are reported to be comfortably provided for, and the house was found in excellent order.

Westermains Private Asylum, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire.

Excellent provision is made in the Whitehouse Asylum for easily managed patients, and much care is reported to be taken in every direction that can promote their comfort.

Whitehouse Private Asylum, Inveresk, Midlothian.

(c) Parochial Asylums.

The Abbey Parochial Asylum is reported to be liberally managed and the condition of the patients and of the wards was found satisfactory in all respects.

Parochial Asylums.

Abbey Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

The Barony Parochial Asylum is reported to have become overcrowded on the female side. The desirability of meeting this difficulty, not by further extension of buildings, but by the removal of patients who have long ceased to need the special appliances of an Asylum, to the care of well selected guardians in the country, has been repeatedly impressed upon the Barony Parochial Board; and it is understood that they have now, after full inquiry as to the experiences of other Parishes in the same direction, determined upon taking the course recommended.

Barony Parochial Asylum, Woodilee, Lenzie, near Glasgow.

The liberal spirit shown in the management of this Asylum and in the completeness of its arrangements, are fully justified by the excellent results of treatment attained by the Medical Superintendent.

The Glasgow City Parochial Asylum is largely used as a place for the detention and treatment of patients suffering from transitory forms of insanity, or whose removal to Asylums at a distance from the city cannot at once be carried out. It was found in its usual good order, and the requirements of the patients are well provided for.

Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, Glasgow.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

The patients of the Govan Parochial Asylum are comfortably provided for and well managed, and the Asylum was found in excellent order throughout.

Parochial
Asylums.

Govan
Parochial
Asylum,
Glasgow.
Greenock
Parochial
Asylum,
Greenock.

The Greenock Parochial Asylum receives a considerable number of boarders from other parishes, both in Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire. In the first report comments are made on the crowded state of the dining hall, and when last visited the Asylum was found to be full. It is proposed, however, to enlarge it, by the conversion into asylum accommodation of a separate block originally constructed for the treatment of infectious disease.

Two suicides occurred in this Asylum during the year, one by leaping into a reservoir and the other by running in front of an advancing train. In each case the act was committed in daylight under the observation of those in charge, and in spite of their efforts to prevent it. Certain changes are suggested with a view to diminishing the risk of such suicides in future.

The Asylum is efficiently managed and the condition of the patients and of the wards is reported to be very satisfactory.

Paisley
Parochial
Asylum,
Paisley.

Many improvements have been carried out in the Paisley Parochial Asylum, adding greatly to its comfort and completeness. The patients are judiciously treated and were found tranquil and in good condition, and the wards were in excellent order.

Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

(d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

St Nicholas
or City Parish
Poorhouse,
Aberdeen.

The lunatic wards of the St Nicholas Poorhouse were found in good order and the patients are healthily occupied and well treated.

Buchan Poor-
house, New
Maud, Aber-
deenshire.

The patients in the Buchan Poorhouse are satisfactorily provided for and were found in good condition.

Cuninghame
Poorhouse,
Irvine,
Ayrshire.

The Cuninghame Poorhouse lunatic wards are reported to be in excellent order. The requirements of the patients are suitably provided for, and the efforts to employ them usefully are a source of benefit to themselves and the institution.

Dumbarton
Poorhouse,
Dumbarton.

The profitable employment of the patients in the lunatic wards of Dumbarton Poorhouse has also attained a high degree of success, and the condition of the institution and its inmates is reported to be very satisfactory.

The transference of patients from the lunatic wards of the Dundee East Poorhouse to private dwellings has gone on actively during the year, and the vacancies thus caused have been filled by patients removed from the Royal Asylum. There are indications that the removal of patients from the Royal Asylum to the Poorhouse wards could not be carried out more extensively than is now done, without the risk of introducing into the wards a class of patients for whose care and treatment institutions of this kind are not fitted; but those at present in the wards nevertheless appear on the whole to be suitable.

The patients are well provided for and the wards were in excellent order.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

A like active movement of the population of the Dundee West Poorhouse has taken place from similar causes. In this institution also the number of patients that have been replaced in the Royal Asylum after trial, indicates that the number of patients belonging to the Combination, available for treatment in such wards, has in the meantime reached its limit.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

The patients actually found in the wards were, however, suitable, and they are well occupied, entirely free from excitement, and have all their requirements adequately provided for.

The lunatic wards of the Edinburgh City Parish Poorhouse were found in good order, and the bodily condition of the patients was satisfactory, but it is not thought that the women are sufficiently engaged in active work.

Edinburgh City Parish Poorhouse, near Edinburgh.

The condition and management of the patients in the lunatic wards of the Hamilton Poorhouse are reported to be very satisfactory, and the establishment was found in excellent order.

Hamilton Poorhouse, Hamilton.

The extension of the lunatic wards of the Inveresk Poorhouse has been completed. The wards are well adapted for their purpose and comfortably furnished, and the patients were found in satisfactory condition.

Inveresk Poorhouse, Musselburgh.

The lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse are reported to be well managed, and all the wants of the patients are adequately provided for.

Kincardine Poorhouse, Stonehaven.

The patients in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse are almost without exception induced to engage in useful work, and their condition and that of the establishment generally was found to be quite satisfactory.

Linlithgow Poorhouse, Linlithgow.

Present Condition of Establishments. The lunatic wards of the Old Machar Poorhouse were found in excellent order, and the patients are well managed and well provided for.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Old Machar Poorhouse, Aberdeen.
Perth Poorhouse, Perth.

The patients in the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse were found tranquil and in good condition, and the efforts to employ them usefully are attended with greater success than was formerly the case.

Wigtown Poorhouse, Stranraer.

The recommendations made in the reports on the newly instituted wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse, with the view of rendering the arrangements more complete and of adding to the comfort of the patients, have almost without exception been promptly given effect to by the managers. The wards were found in good order and the patients are well provided for.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

(e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

Baldovan Institution, near Dundee.

The Baldovan Institution is reported to be managed with much efficiency. Regret is expressed, in view of the excellent results of training attained in this institution, that its benefits are not more largely taken advantage of by parents and parochial authorities in the more northern counties.

National Institution, Larbert.

The management of the Larbert Institution continues to be in all respects highly satisfactory. The children of all classes were found neat and clean in clothing and person. Their systematic training in the cleanly and orderly habits of children of normal capacity has met with a degree of success which is not known to have been previously attained in such an establishment; and the success of the special school training, though necessarily more limited by the capacities of the children, has also been very marked. The prosperity of the institution will, it is hoped, enable the Directors to continue their efforts to make all its arrangements as complete and satisfactory as possible.

Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.

(f) Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.

Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth

The Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics, who are or who have been insane, and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

During 1885, 20 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, as reported to us, and the places from which they were brought, are shown in the following statement:—

H.M. GENERAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND, PERTH.
Admissions to Lunatic Department during the year 1885.

Present Con-
 dition of Estab-
 lishments.

No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.
7/1294	Haddington Prison,	22 Dec. 1884.	K. M'P. or M'P.	6 Jan. 1885.	Assault by stabbing.
7/1337	Elgin,	14 Jan. 1885.	G. C.	20 Jan. 1885.	Breach of peace, and contempt of court.
7/1382	Woking,	26 Feb. 1884.	R. J. M'C.	4 Feb. 1885.	Culpable homicide.
8/59	Aberdeen,	27 Mar. 1885.	A. L.	13 Apr. 1885.	Assault with intent to ravish.
8/157	Woking,	25 Apr. 1881.	C. S.	9 May 1885.	Theft, and prev. con.
8/158	Do.,	26 Dec. 1878.	A. M.	9 May 1885.	Assault, and prev. con.; also robbery, and prev. con. of theft.
8/159	Do.,	9 Sept. 1884.	J. C.	9 May 1885.	Culpable homicide.
8/170	Barlinnie,	20 Mar. 1885.	E. L.	15 May 1885.	Con. of Merchant Shipping Act.
8/217	Elgin,	12 May 1885.	F. D.	28 May 1885.	Assault with intent to ravish.
8/226	Woking,	16 Aug. 1881.	J. G.	3 June 1885.	Theft and prev. con.
8/322	Barlinnie,	9 June 1885.	P. B.	25 June 1885.	Exposing his person.
8/531	Main Prison,	1 Aug. 1885.	T. G.	14 Aug. 1885.	Theft.
8/628	Woking,	10 Sept. 1879.	J. M.	8 Sept. 1885.	Assault and prev. con., and robbery, and prev. con. of theft.
5/490	Main Prison,	11 Sept. 1882.	E. C.	15 Sept. 1885.	Theft and prev. con.
8/681	Greenock,	8 Sept. 1885.	J. S.	18 Sept. 1885.	Assault with a weapon, and prev. con. of assault.
8/26	Main Prison,	20 Feb. 1885.	A. B.	30 Sept. 1885.	Theft and prev. con.
8/684	Do.,	10 Aug. 1885.	J. F.	30 Sept. 1885.	H.B. with intent to steal and prev. con. of theft.
8/770	Do.,	1 Oct. 1885.	M. C. or R.	7 Oct. 1885.	Breach of peace.
8/993	Perth, Local,	23 Nov. 1885.	D. F.	7 Dec. 1885.	Assault with intent to ravish.
8/301	Main Prison,	11 June 1885.	D. F.	10 Dec. 1885.	Theft and prev. con.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1885:—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
39.5	18.5	18	2	1	0	7	3	1	0

The inmates at 31st December 1885 were classified as follows:—

1. Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure,	23	Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.
2. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure,	19	
3. Sentenced to death, but respited, or sentence commuted on account of insanity,	2	Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth.
4. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had expired,	1	
5. Convicts whose sentences had not expired,	16	
6. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired,	1	

Present Condition of Establishments.

Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.

Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth.

The management of this establishment is stated in the reports to be characterised by great ability and conscientiousness. The inmates were found orderly in behaviour, and no complaints were made in regard to the way in which they are treated. A kitchen and laundry which have been recently erected in connection with the female section were opened last year, and their arrangements appear to be of a satisfactory character. The special annual ball for the inmates was witnessed on the occasion of one of the inspections. It was attended by 13 male and 18 female inmates; and several warders and other persons connected with the General Prison were present. The entertainment consisted of songs and dances; and perfect decorum characterised the proceedings. "Such occasions," it is observed, "are not only useful in breaking the monotony of the asylum routine, but they also serve as inducements to good conduct, permission to attend being regarded as a privilege by the patients, and exclusion being consequently regarded in the light of a punishment." The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive great attention; and the tranquillity of the patients as well as the disuse of mechanical restraints is attributed mainly to this. The careful attention given by Dr Macnaughtan to the management of each individual inmate is favourably commented on.

Lunatics in private Dwellings.

The circumstances which bring them under official supervision.

V. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

We believe it to be useful to repeat the brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and of the amount of official supervision which they receive from us.

Both private patients and paupers, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come equally under our supervision. But in the case of private patients in private dwellings,—that is, insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane,—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under our supervision. It is only in certain circumstances that such persons require to be certified and reported to us. All pauper patients, however, without exception, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to us, placed on our registers, and brought under supervision.

Private Lunatics.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings with the sanction of the Board on the 1st of January 1886, was 120, and the number of pauper lunatics so provided for was 2058.

Fifty-three of the private patients were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session or by a Sheriff Court. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 35 were in houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients.

The circumstances which bring under our supervision a non-pauper insane person, who is not placed in an establishment, are the following:—

1. If he is kept in a private house for profit, and suffers from mental disorder of confirmed character. Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subjected to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion of any kind, or to harsh and cruel treatment. Private Lunatics.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of law.

A large number of private patients living in family, who are neither kept for profit nor restrained nor cruelly used, are thus not under our jurisdiction. Even a patient who is kept for profit does not require to be placed under our jurisdiction, if it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

We do not regard it as desirable that any class of persons should be brought under our official supervision unless such supervision appears to be necessary to guard against abuse; but we regard as a duty of great importance the systematic visitation of those patients in private dwellings in regard to whom the statute requires the supervision of the Board to be exercised.

Both the private and the pauper patients in private dwellings were visited during last year, and a report upon each case was submitted to us. These reports were all carefully considered, and in every case in which it seemed to be desirable we took such steps as were necessary to effect beneficial changes in the position of the patients, and we are glad to be able to report favourably on their general condition. The cases in which difficulty was experienced in giving effect to our views were not numerous. We present in the Appendix (Appendix C.) the general reports on the condition of the patients.

Dr Sibbald, who conducted the inspection of the patients in the County of Midlothian, reports that "all, both private and pauper, were either found suitably provided for, or where anything deemed unsatisfactory was observed in their condition, the amendments required by the Board were duly effected. Such amendment was required in the cases of 1 private and 11 pauper patients. In the case of the private patient the amendment required was in the direction of making his mode of life one of a less secluded character than it had been, providing him with better accommodation, and affording him inducements to take a greater amount of exercise in the open air. The amendments in the cases of pauper patients were the providing of additional clothing, and the enforcing of greater attention to the supervision of the patients on the part of the parochial officials." Reports of Visitation.

Dr Fraser, who visited 1087 patients during the year, reports that speaking broadly of them he is "able to say that they were adequately provided for, and that nothing came under his observation to affect the opinion which he has often expressed to the

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

Reports of
Visitation.

Board as to the suitability of care in private dwellings for a large number of the incurable and harmless insane, and as to the benefits which these patients derive from being provided for in this way. There are defects and faults, in the care and management of patients under all systems, and so also faults and defects occur in the care and management of patients in private dwellings;" but his "conviction after experience of both systems is that these faults and defects are not more serious as regards patients in private dwellings than as regards those in institutions."

Dr Lawson, who visited 873 patients during the year, says that the conclusion he has arrived at is, "that both in the Highland and Lowland parts of the district a large number of the patients in private dwellings are exceedingly well disposed of, and that only a very small number can be regarded as having been insufficiently provided for."

Changes in
the Number
of Pauper
Lunatics
living with
Relatives.

In our last Report (p. lxi) we drew attention to the fact that the number of persons living with their relatives, who were in receipt of relief as pauper lunatics, had decreased since 1st January 1860 from 1432 in that year to 935 on 1st January 1885. This decrease was, we pointed out, easily accounted for by the great increase which had taken place in the amount of asylum accommodation, and by the extent to which it had been resorted to for the treatment of patients who had previously been under the care of their relatives. The total number of pauper lunatics in establishments had increased during the period referred to from 3379 to 7174; that is to say the number in establishments had increased by 3795 while the number residing with relatives had decreased by only 497. It was also shown in the same Report that this decrease in the number of pauper lunatics living with their relatives had progressed steadily till the year 1875 when the Parliamentary Grant in aid of the maintenance of pauper lunatics was first given, and that since 1875 the current has run in the opposite direction, the decrease having ceased and an appreciable increase having taken place. This increase was shown to be largely due to the placing on the list of pauper lunatics of paupers whose title to be regarded as lunatics had not been previously recognised; and the figures show that its amount was from 843 on 1st January 1875 to 855 in 1880, and to 935 in 1885. The statistics of the past year show the increase to be still going on, the number for 1st January 1886 being 967. The counties which have most conspicuously contributed to the increase since 1880 are the counties of Edinburgh, Forfar, Inverness, and Lanark. Indeed, if it had not been for the increase which has taken place in these counties, there would have been a decrease on the whole of 14 since 1880, instead of the increase of 80 which the figures show. It is proper to point out, however, that this increase of the numbers in these counties has not been quite of the same character as the general increase which immediately followed the year 1875. In these counties there has during a few years past been more than usual activity in the removal from asylums to private dwellings, either to the care of relatives or of strangers, of patients who had ceased to require asylum treatment, and the additions to the number living with relatives have been chiefly due to that activity. They

differ thus from those which were due to the Parliamentary Grant in two important particulars; (1) they do not constitute additions to the total number of lunatics, and (2) they do constitute a real relief to the pressure for asylum accommodation.

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

Pauper lunatics disposed of in private dwellings under the care of strangers are in the great majority of cases patients who have been removed to such care from asylums; and it is therefore not surprising to find that the activity just referred to has told with the most marked effect among this class of patients. The number of pauper patients with strangers in the year 1860 was only 415. The Act of 1862 gave facilities for placing patients under the care of strangers; but their number had only risen to 560 in 1880. Since then the rise has been much more rapid, being from 560 to 926 during the five years 1880-85, which is an average increase of 73 in each year; and on 1st January 1886 the number was 1091, representing an increase of 165 during one year.

Changes in
the Number
of Pauper
Lunatics
living with
Strangers.

The increase from 560 to 1091 during six years indicates, as has been said, more than usual activity in the placing of pauper lunatics under the care of strangers in private dwellings; but it is proper to note that this activity has in the main been limited to a comparatively small number of counties, and in these counties again it has been limited to a small number of parishes. Of the 531 of which the increase consists, the counties of Inverness, Edinburgh, Forfar, Lanark, and Renfrew contributed 402. It is to be regretted that parochial authorities generally are still insufficiently alive to the propriety of relieving asylums of those patients whose condition makes them suitable for being adequately provided for without detention in an asylum. It is also to be feared that the injustice of unnecessary detention as regards the rights of the patients themselves is not so fully appreciated as it ought to be. In the case of a large number of patients the active delusions and the tendency to violent conduct which characterised their condition, when they were placed in an asylum, give place after a time, should complete recovery not take place, to a condition rather of feebleness of intellect than of active insanity. And it is undoubtedly true, in a large number of such cases, that had that condition of mere feebleness been the condition from the first, it would never have been thought proper to consign the patients to an asylum. The extent of the relief to asylum accommodation which a due recognition of this may lead to is well illustrated, to take one out of several recent instances, by the case of the parish of St Cuthberts in Edinburgh. The authorities of this parish up to the year 1880 had proceeded upon the view that none of their pauper lunatics were unnecessarily detained, and in that year only 21 out of a total of 293 were provided for in private dwellings, 12 being with relatives and 9 being with strangers. Since then, however, the authorities of St Cuthberts have seen reason to change their view in regard to what is necessary to justify detention in an asylum, and have recognised the duty that lay upon them to restore those who were fit to the ordinary conditions of social life. The result of this has been that on 1st January of this year

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

Changes in
the Number
of Pauper
Lunatics
living with
Strangers.

Position of
Districts.

List of Dis-
tricts and
Counties
which form
them.

instead of 21 being in private dwellings, the number so provided for was 112, 17 being resident with relatives, and 95 with strangers. If a similar change of view were to take place in the case of all the parochial authorities who still fail to take the view now taken by St Cuthberts, it is evident that the continually recurring demand for additional asylum accommodation would be greatly diminished.

VI. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the following districts:—

Counties forming the different Districts.	Districts arranged geographically.
Shetland,	1. Shetland district.
Orkney,	2. Orkney do.
Caithness,	3. Caithness do.
Sutherland, Inverness, Ross, and Nairn,	4. Inverness do.
Elgin,	5. Elgin do.
Banff,	6. Banff do.
Aberdeen,	7. Aberdeen do.
Kincardine,	8. Kincardine do.
Forfar,	9. Forfar district.
Perth,	10. Perth do.
Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow,	11. Stirling do.
Fife and Kinross,	12. Fife and Kinross district.
Midlothian and Peebles,	13. Edinburgh Urban district, formed of the following five parishes belonging to the County of Midlothian, namely—(1) City of Edinburgh, (2) St Cuthberts and Canongate, (3) South Leith, (4) North Leith, and (5) Duddingston.
Haddington,	14. Midlothian and Peebles district, formed of the remaining parishes of Midlothian and of the County of Peebles.
Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk,	15. Haddington district.
Lanark,	16. Roxburgh do.
Renfrew,	17. Glasgow do.
Argyll,	18. Renfrew do.
Bute,	19. Argyll do.
Ayr,	20. Bute do.
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown,	21. Ayr do.
	22. Southern Counties do.

It may be useful to compare the present position of the several counties as regards the provision made for the accommodation of their pauper lunatics with what it was at the time that the present system of lunacy administration came into operation.

Provision
for Pauper
Lunatics in
Establish-
ments in
the year 1858.

On the 1st of January 1858, when the Lunacy Act of 1857, the chief enactment under which the present system is regulated, came into force, there were in Scotland 2953 pauper lunatics accommodated in establishments. Of these 1594 were in public institutions specially created for the treatment of the insane; 526 were in private asylums; and 833 were in poorhouses.

In Public
Institutions.

The public institutions were the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose,* all of which at their origin had been almost entirely erected out of funds derived from

* See First Annual Report of the Board, Appendix B.

legacies, subscriptions, and donations. The funds, however, in all cases included contributions of greater or less amount from parochial sources. There were also the Crichton Institution at Dumfries and Murray's Asylum at Perth, which, though erected out of funds provided by the benefactors whose names they bear, are rightly regarded as public institutions from the fact that they are under the management of boards more or less public in character. And there was lastly the Pauper Asylum at Elgin, which was in association with Gray's Hospital, and was erected partly by subscription and partly out of funds provided by a voluntary assessment of the heritors of the county. All these institutions still exist, and all except Murray's Asylum continue to receive pauper lunatics.

Position of Districts.
Provision for Pauper Lunatics in the year 1858.

The private institutions containing pauper lunatics were fifteen in number.* All, with the exception of two establishments for idiots, were conducted by their proprietors for profit. None of the fifteen now exist, except the two institutions for idiots and Whitehouse Asylum; and the last mentioned establishment has long ceased to receive pauper patients.

In Private Institutions.

The poorhouses containing lunatics were twenty-seven in number.* Patients were placed in these institutions sometimes under order of a Sheriff, and sometimes without any legal authority. Only in a few of them were separate wards provided for the lunatics, in the others the lunatics were mixed with the ordinary paupers. This difference in the mode of accommodation was generally accompanied by a distinction in the kind of patients received. Where there were no separate wards the patients were usually harmless and incurable lunatics; but where separate wards were provided, cases of active insanity were generally admitted also; and the part of the house appropriated to them acquired somewhat of the character of an asylum. Of the 833 pauper lunatics accommodated in poorhouses on 1st January 1858, 569 were accommodated in the seven poorhouses containing patients labouring under every form of insanity, and 264 were accommodated in poorhouses containing chiefly harmless and incurable patients.

In Poorhouses.

The Lunacy Act of 1857 did not sanction the placing pauper lunatics in poorhouses. It provided that District Asylums should be erected for the accommodation of all pauper lunatics for whom suitable asylum accommodation did not already exist. As these District Asylums, however, could not be brought at once into existence, it was found necessary, in 1858, to legalise provisionally (for five years) the detention of lunatics in poorhouses. Under the powers conferred by this Act the Board granted licences to seventeen poorhouses. The licences granted to six of these authorised them to receive patients labouring under every form of insanity as had previously been the custom in these establishments. Licences were also granted to eleven, authorising them to receive only harmless and incurable patients.

Provisional Statutory authority given to the Board to license Wards in Poorhouses.

When the Act of 1858 was passed under which these licences were granted it was not proposed that the licences should be continued after sufficient time had elapsed for the erection of the

* First Annual Report, Appendix B.

Positions of
Districts.

Permanent
Statutory
authority given
to the Board
to license
Wards in
Poorhouses.

Erection of
District
Asylums.

Comparison of
the Provision
for Pauper
Lunatics at
1st January
1859 and that
at 1st January
1886.

District Asylums. The idea of abolishing all lunatic wards of poorhouses was, however, ultimately departed from; and in the Lunacy Amendment Act of 1862, it was provided that the Board should in future have the power to grant licences to wards of poorhouses for the reception of pauper lunatics not dangerous and not requiring curative treatment, and should also have the power, when it should see fit, to continue all licences that had already been granted to lunatic wards of poorhouses—that is to say, it could continue the licences not restricted to the reception of harmless and incurable patients which had already been granted. At present six poorhouses possess such unrestricted licences, and they constitute the class of establishments generally known as Parochial Asylums. Fifteen poorhouses have wards which possess the restricted licence.

Under the provisions of the Act of 1857, twelve District Asylums have been created. All of these are new institutions, with the exception of the Elgin District Asylum, which was formerly the Elgin Pauper Asylum, associated with Gray's Hospital, but which became a District Asylum in 1864 by being acquired by the Elgin District Lunacy Board. The new District Asylums were opened in the following order:—the asylum for Argyll in 1863, which became the asylum for the Districts of Argyll and Bute in 1870; the asylums for Inverness and Perth in 1864; the asylum for Banff in 1865; the asylums for Fife and Kinross and for Haddington in 1866; the asylums for Ayr and for Stirling in 1869; the asylum for Roxburgh in 1872; the asylum for the landward District of Midlothian and for Peebles in 1874; and an asylum for the Glasgow District in 1881.

The difference between the way in which the pauper lunatics of the different counties are provided for now, and the way in which they were provided for on 1st January 1859 is shown in the tabular statement on the following page.

It will be seen from this statement that the number of pauper lunatics in Royal or Public Asylums has increased in twenty-seven years from 1687 to 1951. There were 621 provided for in Private Asylums in 1859, and now there is no pauper lunatic in a private asylum. In poorhouse wards with unrestricted licences, commonly called Parochial Asylums, the number has increased from 561 to 1445. In poorhouse wards with restricted licences the number has increased from 234 to 836. And District Asylums which did not exist in 1859 now accommodate 3016 pauper lunatics. The statement also shows that the total number of pauper lunatics in establishments has increased by 4145, that is from 3103 to 7248 or 134 per cent.

In the year 1859 the following eight counties each contained what could properly be called asylum accommodation of a more or less public character:—Aberdeen, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Elgin, Forfar, Lanark, Perth, and Renfrew. In none of the other twenty-five counties in Scotland was there any such accommodation, except to a very small extent in some poorhouses. We find from the table just given that the number of pauper lunatics per 100,000 of population, in establishments in the eight counties, ranged in 1859 from 103 in

COUNTIES.	Population 1851.	Population 1881.	Public Asylums.		Private Asylums.		Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. Licences.*		District Asylums.		Totals.		Increase in the Number of Pauper Lunatics in Es- tablishments, 1859-1886.		Proportion of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments per 100,000 of Population †	
			1859.	1886.	1859.	1886.	With Unrestricted Licences.*	With Restricted Licences.	1859.	1886.	1859.	1886.	Absolute Increase.	Increase per cent.	1859.	1886.
Aberdeen,	212,711	268,365	189	392	4	...	6	1	...	196	226	592	366	262	106	221
Argyll,	88,807	76,604	53	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	272	272	188	224	95	355
Ayr,	189,972	217,630	51	1	21	...	...	...	...	99	84	401	188	224	50	260
Banff,	53,141	61,313	12	5	15	...	...	...	...	3	301	94	104	327	51	134
Berwick,	36,165	35,273	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	27	104	385	214	163
Bute,	16,608	17,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	25	40	160	69	184
Calthness,	39,859	39,859	9	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	12	38	217	284	115
Clackmannan,	24,106	28,721	5	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	49	272	45	168
Dumfries,	46,995	78,167	32	124	2	...	...	...	...	49	73	42	19	100	79	153
Dunbarton,	78,149	89,204	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	19	38	127	89	157
Edinburgh,	259,493	389,204	254	490	56	...	113	1	...	...	83	125	37	192	164	52
Elgin,	39,494	44,260	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	500	724	224	45	103	186
Fife,	163,789	172,131	56	1	88	...	...	1	...	...	123	43	124	188	109	280
Forfar,	191,247	266,020	292	451	7	...	...	...	...	...	348	197	632	77	138	308
Glasgow,	36,363	38,516	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	305	327	107	238	79
Haddington,	97,189	90,546	33	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	94	60	107	114	137	141
Inverness,	34,944	35,465	37	45	3	...	...	...	...	...	206	77	206	168	79	228
Kinross,	8,005	6,063	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	16	10	135	189
Kirkcaldy,	43,121	42,127	40	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	40	70	167	73	264
Kirkcubright,	43,121	42,127	40	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	16	10	135	189
Leith,	533,169	942,206	175	181	113	...	246	1064	...	...	269	549	1088	75	83	166
Linlithgow,	30,590	44,022	16	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	42	140	103	169
Nairn,	8,077	8,847	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	21	30	98	164
Orkney,	31,455	39,044	19	50	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	50	7	173	237
Peebles,	10,804	13,713	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	9	138	67	156
Perth,	138,377	128,884	119	4	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	23	64	129	158
Renfrew,	157,950	223,611	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	181	118	62	138	240
Ross,	83,781	93,467	20	1	23	...	376	...	...	...	...	309	210	124	107	168
Roxburgh,	53,771	53,771	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	139	54	232	178
Selkirk,	31,132	38,457	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	54	105	71	176
Shetland,	29,705	29,705	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	209	66	110
Stirling,	81,544	107,485	26	37	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	21	300	55	106
Sutherland,	24,720	22,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	107	124	55	128
Wigtown,	43,589	35,611	23	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	50	45	273	228
SCOTLAND,	2,888,742	3,735,573	1687	1951	621	...	561	1445	...	836	3103	7348	4145	134	103	194

* Edinburgh Poorhouse is treated in this table as having an unrestricted licence, and Thornhill and Dumfries Poorhouses as having restricted licences, though none of them were actually licensed in 1859.

Position of Districts.

Comparison of the Provision for Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1859 and 1st January 1886.

† Calculated on the Populations of 1851 and 1881.

Position of
Districts.

Comparison of
the Provision
for Pauper
Lunatics at 1st
January 1859
and that at 1st
January 1886.

No increase
since 1859 in
the proportion-
ate number
of Pauper
Lunatics under
Detention in
Midlothian.

Lanark to 193 in Edinburgh. In the other counties the numbers ranged from only 45 in Sutherland and in Caithness, to 173 in Nairn, the next highest being Haddington, which had 137. If we take the total numbers of pauper lunatics in each of the two sets of counties we find that there was an average of 129 per 100,000 in the group of eight counties, and an average of only 81 per 100,000 in the others. These figures give a good illustration of the great influence which the greater or less ease with which asylum accommodation may be resorted to, has upon the number of patients in establishments. That this is a correct way of reading the figures is shown by the fact, that the eight counties which had asylums in 1859 had then 129 as their proportionate number of pauper lunatics under detention, while the counties without asylums had 81, and that the proportionate numbers on 1st January of the present year, when asylum accommodation had been more widely distributed over the country, were 191 for the eight counties and 199 for the others. Thus the proportionate numbers in 1859 showed the eight counties as 48 per 100,000 more than the others, and in 1886 they are eight less than the others. There has been an increase in both sets of counties, but the increase where asylums have existed from the first has been only 48 per cent., while the increase where no asylums existed in 1859 has been 149 per cent.

It is an instructive fact, in connection with the arrangements for the accommodation of pauper lunatics and their number, that the number for the county of Mid-Lothian including the city of Edinburgh, in 1859 was 193, being in that year the highest number in Scotland, and that in 1886 the number has not changed to any important extent. It has indeed fallen slightly, being now 186. The reason for the number having remained nearly stationary during these twenty-seven years may be fairly attributed to the circumstance that, though a District Asylum has been provided for the rural part of the county, no great change has been made in the arrangements for providing for pauper lunatics in Midlothian since the present lunacy system came into operation. The bearing of such a fact on the question of the alleged increase of lunacy is apparent. There is no reason to suppose that if there were such an increase as is alleged, the inhabitants of Midlothian would have been exempted from it; and unless they had been so exempted it would show itself in an increase of the number of persons requiring asylum detention as pauper lunatics. That there has been an increase in the number of pauper lunatics generally in the country is only what was to have been expected as the result of such legislation as the Act of 1857, one of the main reasons for that enactment being that in a large number of cases in which asylum treatment was undoubtedly required it was not resorted to, either from neglect on the part of the parochial authorities or from the difficulty of obtaining such treatment. It is in the light of this consideration that such a fact should be read as that the average number per 100,000 for nineteen counties, which possessed no asylum accommodation of their own in 1859, was only 81, and that now that these counties all possess District Asylums, the number has increased to 206. Some counties, such as the county of Lanark,

which has been for some time inadequately provided with asylum accommodation, have not reached so high a proportion as most of the others. The number for the county of Lanark at present is 169 per 100,000. Other counties, such as the county of Selkirk, have preserved a low number owing to different reasons, the reason in the case of Selkirk, for instance, being that there are few paupers of any kind in that county. The number of pauper lunatics in Selkirk is only a proportion of 106 per 100,000. The county with the highest proportion at present is that of Argyll, which has no less than 355 per 100,000, and that county has also made the most remarkable increase of any since 1859, its number for that year having been only 95, the increase being no less than 260 per 100,000.

Position of
Districts.

At present the pauper lunatics of nine counties are, except in the case of such harmless and incurable persons as are in some localities provided for in poorhouse wards, provided for wholly in Royal Asylums. The Aberdeen Asylum provides for Aberdeenshire; the Montrose Asylum for Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, and one half of Forfarshire; the Dundee Asylum for the other half of Forfarshire, and the Crichton Institution for the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown. The pauper lunatics of the twenty-one counties of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Argyll, Bute, Ayr, Perth, Dumbarton, Stirling, Linlithgow, Clackmannan, Fife, Kinross, Haddington, Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles, are, with similar exceptions in regard to harmless and incurable patients, provided for wholly in District Asylums. The pauper lunatics of the county of Renfrew are provided for wholly in Parochial Asylums. The pauper lunatics of Midlothian are provided for partly in the Edinburgh Royal Asylum and partly in a District Asylum, and the pauper lunatics of the county of Lanark are provided for partly in the Glasgow Royal Asylum, partly in the Barony Parochial Asylum, partly in a District Asylum, and partly in asylums belonging to other districts. The way in which each District is provided with asylum or poorhouse accommodation for its pauper lunatics is shown in detail in the following paragraphs.

Asylum Accommodation for the several Counties at present.

Modes in which the Pauper Lunatics belonging to each District are provided for.

The District of Shetland continues to be dependent on the Royal Asylum at Montrose for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics.

Shetland District.

Pauper lunatics belonging to the Orkney District, who require removal from home, are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum; but the arrangements continue, under which the lunatics of most of the parishes are accommodated in the Montrose Royal Asylum.

Orkney District.

Under an agreement with the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness District, who need asylum treatment, continue to be sent to that establishment.

Caithness District.

The Inverness District Asylum continues to afford sufficient accommodation for the wants of the District.

Inverness District.

Position of Districts. The Elgin District Asylum is at present overcrowded, and the attention of the District Board is called to the necessity of taking steps to relieve the overcrowding.

Banff District. The wants of the Banff District are still adequately met by the asylum at Ladysbridge and the succursal asylum at Woodpark.

Aberdeen District. The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen District are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, and in the lunatic wards of the Aberdeen, Old Machar, and Buchan Poorhouses. The Aberdeen Royal Asylum continues to be inconveniently crowded. We are still of opinion that, in view of the site of the asylum, and the relation in which it stands to the community as a whole, it would be desirable that the number should be restricted to 350, as soon as the arrangements of the District will permit.

Kincardine District. The agreement between the Kincardine District Lunacy Board and the directors of the Montrose Royal Asylum is still in force. The wants of the District are fully met by this institution and the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven.

Forfar District. Contracts have at length been concluded between the Forfar District Board of Lunacy and the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose, which have received our approval. These contracts are given in full in Appendix D. We felt that the way in which these contracts provide for the allocation of pauper lunatics in equal proportions to each asylum might lead to difficulties in the future, but as the District Board indicated a strong desire that the arrangement should be tried, we contented ourselves with placing this view before them. We shall be glad if the arrangements are found to work well in practice, and we believe that if worked in a conciliatory spirit this may be the case. Already the greater stability which has been given to the position of the two asylums has led to steps on the part of their Directors which will improve and increase the accommodation for pauper lunatics in the county. A great improvement in the furnishing of the Dundee Asylum has been made during the past year; and the erection of an asylum hospital has been resolved on by the Managers of the Montrose Asylum.

Perth District. The District Asylum at Murthly and the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Perth District. A small addition to the accommodation was made during the past year by the erection of a separate building in connection with the District Asylum for the treatment of infectious diseases.

Stirling District. The pauper lunatics of the Stirling District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses.

The pauper lunatics of the counties of Fife and Kinross continue to be provided for in the District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar.

Position of Districts.

The Urban District of Edinburgh has hitherto been supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, and it remains in all other essential respects as in the same position as was described in last Report. Harmless and incurable patients belonging to the City Parish of Edinburgh are received in the lunatic wards of the City Parish Poorhouse.

Fife and Kinross District.
Edinburgh Urban District.

No change has taken place in the position of the Midlothian and Peebles, the Haddington, or the Roxburgh Districts.

Midlothian and Peebles, Haddington, and Roxburgh Districts.
Glasgow District.

The pauper lunatics of the Glasgow District are at present accommodated in the District Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the three Parochial Asylums of the Barony, the City of Glasgow, and Govan parishes, the lunatic wards of Hamilton and Old Monkland Poorhouses, and in other establishments beyond the District. The plans for the new District Asylum, to be erected at Hartwood, near Shotts, are still under consideration by the District Board.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew District are accommodated in the Parochial Asylums of Abbey, Paisley, and Greenock.

Renfrew District.

The pauper lunatics of the Districts of Argyll and Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead.

Argyll and Bute District.

VII. ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION FOR PRIVATE LUNATICS.

Asylum Accommodation for Private Lunatics.

There is abundant accommodation for private patients belonging to the more opulent classes of the community, and it is probable from the circumstances of the case, that such accommodation will always be adequately supplied either in public or in private establishments. The provision made for the poorer class of private patients who require asylum treatment is, however, less complete at present than is to be wished. Before the present lunacy system came into existence these persons were accommodated in the Royal Asylums and in the class of private asylums which received patients at low rates of board. This class of private asylums exhibited the private asylum system in its most objectionable form, it being impossible for the proprietors of such establishments to derive any considerable profit from the keeping of such patients and at the same time to provide adequately for their proper treatment. It is stated with satisfaction, therefore, that private asylums of this class are now all but extinct in Scotland. The institutions into which it would be desirable that all such patients should be received are the Royal Asylums, and it has been frequently indicated in previous Annual Reports that in providing adequately for such patients the Royal Asylums perform their most charitable

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tion for Private
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and most useful work. The Royal Asylums are distributed over the country in such a way as to make them fairly convenient as regards locality for supplying the accommodation required; and in supplying it they would be most truly acting in the spirit of their founders. The Directors of these institutions have indeed always shown a willingness to recognise the importance of the obligation which lies upon them to provide for private patients of this class; but various circumstances have hitherto prevented them from fulfilling it in a complete and effectual manner. The pressure upon their space for the accommodation of paupers belonging to Districts with which they have made contracts has been one of the most important of these circumstances, and it is satisfactory to know that in the case of most of these asylums it has been determined to keep within narrower limits in the future the amount of accommodation to be given up to paupers. Hitherto in many instances patients belonging to the class to which we refer have remained unsuitably provided for under the care of their friends, when pauper lunatics less urgently requiring asylum treatment have been adequately provided for. The difficulty of obtaining treatment for such patients in a way that can be regarded as quite legal and regular has led to the adoption in many cases of an expedient which is of at least doubtful legality, but one with which we have not seen it to be desirable hitherto to interfere. This expedient is to make application for parochial relief on behalf of the patient as if for a destitute person, and thus to obtain the patient's admission to an asylum as a pauper,—the parish being recouped for its expenditure out of the means of the patient or his friends. On 1st January of this year there were 141 patients of this class, nominally paupers in Scottish Asylums. Their distribution in the various classes of establishments is shown in the following statement:—

CLASS OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Pauper Lunatics in Asylums, the cost of whose maintenance is fully repaid to Parishes.	Private Lunatics in Asylums at low rates of board.		
		15/ a week and under.	15/ to 21/ a week.	Total.
Royal Asylums, . . .	22	448	326	774
District Asylums, . .	108	84	54	138
Parochial Asylums, . .	11	...	...	...
Total,	141	532	380	912

It is evident that the proceeding adopted in these cases is not only an evasion of the law, but also a hardship to the patients, as it places many persons in the position of paupers who must feel that they are thus subjected to unnecessary degradation. We therefore again desire to impress on the Directors of Royal Asylums the urgent need there is for provision being made for such cases in

the institutions under their control. The patients who belong to a class deserving as much as any class the sympathy of the public can be received into these institutions without any evasion of the law, and without any introduction of the idea of their being pauperised. There may be said to be little difficulty in finding suitable accommodation for those patients for whom upwards of a guinea a week can be paid. The total number of private patients on 1st January in Royal or District Asylums at that and at lower rates of board was 912. This number, added to the 141 nominal paupers shows the present number of the poorer class of patients in asylums who are not in receipt of parochial aid to be 1053. There is reason to believe that there would be an increase of this number if the kind of accommodation suitable for this class of patients were more easily obtained.

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Accommoda-
tion for Private
Lunatics

VIII. EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

The parochial expenditure for each county on account of pauper lunatics is given in Table XXIII. (Appendix A), for year ending 14th May 1885. From this Table it appears that, for the maintenance of 11,061 pauper lunatics, who were under care in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £218,746, 11s. 4d. was paid; of which £169,681, 3s. 11d. was cost of asylum treatment, £14,641, 3s. 8d. was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £28,183, 10s. 9d. was for maintenance in private dwellings, and £6240, 13s. 0d. was for certification, transport, and other expenses. There was £10,142, 6s. 6d. of this expenditure contributed by relatives and others, and £85,111, 13s. 6d. was contributed by Government.

The following statement, extracted from Table XXIV., shows the rate at which the expenditure for pauper lunatics has increased since 1858:—

Increase of
Expenditure
since 1858.

Years.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, Cost of Transport, &c.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
Average { 1858	£61,303	£14,230	£5118	£80,652
1859-63	76,430	14,763	4031	95,225
1864-68	92,657	15,157	4400	112,214
1869-73	115,970	16,345	4806	137,122
1874-79	151,068	17,787	4809	173,664
1879-80	168,433	19,366	5787	198,586
1880-81	174,933	20,533	5603	201,069
1881-82	182,406	21,830	6314	210,551
1882-83	182,110	24,593	6506	213,209
1883-84	181,036	26,449	6730	214,265
1884-85	184,322	28,184	6241	218,747

During the whole period from 1858 to 1885 the total expenditure for maintenance alone has increased 181 per cent., the expenditure for the maintenance of patients in establishments having increased 201 per cent., and that for the maintenance of patients in private dwellings 98 per cent. The average cost per annum for each patient has increased in asylums and lunatic wards of poor-

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

houses from about £20 to about £25; in private dwellings it has increased from about £8 to about £14: the average expenditure for establishments and private dwellings taken together, with all other costs, having increased from about £16 to about £24.

Contributions
made by
relatives of
Pauper
Lunatics.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources have increased from £1877 in 1859 to £10,142 in 1884-5.

In the case of 159 persons on the Register as pauper lunatics on 1st January, the whole cost of their maintenance was defrayed either by relatives or from sources independent of the poor rate; 141 of these cases refer to the persons already mentioned as inmates of Royal, District, or Parochial Asylums (see p. xlv.); 10 were inmates of wards of poorhouses with restricted licences; and 8 were patients in private dwellings. The cost of maintenance in these cases, assuming that the number did not vary materially during the year 1885, would be about £3880. As the maintenance of these 159 persons did not really constitute a burden on the rates, they were virtually private patients, and the cost of their maintenance might not improperly be excluded altogether from the expenditure for pauper lunatics. If this were done, the total expenditure for unquestionable pauper lunatics would fall from £218,747 to £214,867; and the contribution towards their maintenance made by relatives would fall from £10,142 to £6262.

Amount of the
Parliamentary
Grant in aid of
the Cost of
Maintenance.

The contributions from imperial funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for each of the eleven years since the parliamentary grant has come into operation, are shown in the following statement:—

		Amount of Parliamentary Grant towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics.	
For the year ending 14th May	1875,	£59,483	1 0
"	1876,	62,637	15 5
"	1877,	65,470	1 0
"	1878,	68,533	10 0
"	1879,	71,272	18 6
"	1880,	73,833	18 11
"	1881,	76,856	5 6
"	1882,	79,711	17 5
"	1883,	81,495	0 11
"	1884,	83,089	8 11
"	1885,	85,111	13 6

Cost of Land
and Buildings
not taken into
account in the
Tables.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure as given in Table XXIV. refers only to the cost of maintenance, which is borne in the first instance by the poor rate, and contributed to by Government and the relatives of paupers. It does not take into account the interest on the greater part of the money which has been laid out in the purchase of land, and the erection of the institutions in which pauper lunatics are treated. These expenses are defrayed out of assessment in all counties where District Asylums have been provided. In the case of patients accommodated in Royal or Chartered Asylums, or in Parochial Asylums not belonging to the parishes to which the patients are

chargeable, some account is taken of the cost of providing the accommodation, but this is not regulated by any fixed rule.

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for Pauper
Lunatics.

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1875-6 to 1884-5 is shown in Table XXV. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shewn by the Table to be 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., which is the same as that for the previous year.

Daily Cost of
Maintenance in
each Class of
Establishment
for the past
ten Years.

Table XXVI. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished to us by inspectors of poor, the average daily rate of maintenance for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 14th May 1885.* It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining a pauper lunatic in an asylum, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings, varies considerably in the different counties.

Daily Cost of
each Mode of
Provision for
each County,
and the propor-
tion in which
each Mode is
adopted in
each County.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for a county is 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the highest 1s. 8d., which, calculated for the year, would be £20, 18s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and £30, 8s. 4d.

As regards the licenced wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost is 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the highest 1s. 3d., or £15, 19s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and £22, 16s. 3d., per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest average daily cost for a county is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and the highest is 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., or £8, 14s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and £18, 12s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Table XXVII. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments, and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

Rates of Board
in each Asylum
and in Poor-
houses having
Lunatic Wards.

From this Table it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from £25 per annum, which is the rate in the Dumfries Asylum, to £33, 10s., which is the rate in the Edinburgh Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from £21 in the Fife† and Inverness Asylums to £29 in the Midlothian and Roxburgh Asylums. In Parochial Asylums the estimated cost for the pauper lunatics of the parishes to which these establishments severally belong, varies from £23, 8s., which is the estimated cost in the Greenock Asylum, to £27, 14s. 8d., which is the estimated cost in the Paisley Asylum. The rates in District Asylums may be regarded as showing the actual cost of maintenance in these establishments. It is proper, therefore, when comparing these rates with those in Royal and Parochial Asylums, to keep in view that the expense of erecting and fitting up District Asylums is defrayed out of county assessment; whereas, in the case of Royal Asylums, it is defrayed either out of endowments, or out of the profits derived from keeping private patients, or out of

* In comparing the calculation of daily cost for the year 1885 with that for 1884, it must be borne in mind that 1884, being a leap year, had 366 days.

† In the case of the Fife and Kinross Asylums, the rate charged is below the cost of maintenance, the deficiency being met out of an accumulated balance.

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for Pauper
Lunatics.

the board charged for paupers; and in case of Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, lunatic wards of poorhouses with unrestricted licences it is defrayed out of the poor rate, and is now taken more or less into account in the estimated cost given in the table. In the rates given as representing the cost in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, which range from £15, 7s. 8d. in the Buchan Poorhouse, to £26, 8s. 8d. in the Edinburgh City Poorhouse, the cost of the Buildings is also to some extent taken into account.

Accounts of
District
Boards.

1. Providing
Asylum Ac-
commodation.

Table XXVIII. shows the expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy during the financial year 1884-85 on lands, buildings, and furnishings of District Asylums, and other expenses connected therewith. It refers entirely to expenditure on pauper lunatics paid out of county assessments, as distinguished from the expenditure which is met by poor-rates levied on parishes. The figures in this table give much useful information with regard to a branch of expenditure on pauper lunacy which is too apt to be overlooked; but it would be necessary to take into account the special considerations applicable to each case to enable a satisfactory estimate to be formed of what is the annual cost of providing and maintaining asylum accommodation.

2. Mainte-
nance of
Patients.

Table XXIX. shows in detail the expenditure on the maintenance and management of pauper lunatics in each District Asylum during the financial year 1884-85, and the net cost at which the patients of each asylum are maintained. The average cost per patient for the year 1884-85 is £24, 11s. 2d., showing, as compared with the net cost brought out by the similar table of last year, an increased expenditure of 12s. 8d. per patient. The expenditure under such heads of this table as embrace the produce supplied more or less from asylum farms and gardens is liable to vary with varying estimates of value, but as an over or under estimate of the value of farm produce would only have the ultimate effect of increasing or diminishing the apparent profit on the farm account, they cannot affect the "net maintenance expenses," which are stated under deduction of farm profits. The following statement gives a summation of the gross expenses per patient, as shown by the table in all District Asylums for 1884-85, under the four heads specified:—

	ASYLUMS.	Foods and Tobacco.			Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.			Clothing, Boots and Shoes.			All other Expenses.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Argyll,	14	1	6	0	1	5	2	9	10	11	4	6
2	Ayr,	10	6	4	0	1	4	1	15	4	10	11	6
3	Banff,	13	8	9	0	12	10	2	10	8	10	2	0
4	Elgin,	10	12	5	0	10	8	1	6	0	9	14	8
5	Fife,	11	5	11	0	4	10	2	13	1	11	11	8
6	Glasgow,	11	12	4	0	3	5	1	4	8	12	7	7
7	Haddington,	9	4	6	0	9	0	1	5	10	11	6	7
8	Inverness,	9	16	5	0	10	1	1	10	4	9	6	9
9	Midlothian,	13	13	4	0	3	9	2	1	10	14	3	4
10	Perth,	12	3	2	0	4	7	2	8	2	11	15	8
11	Roxburgh,	11	6	8	0	5	4	1	16	5	14	6	4
12	Stirling,	13	7	11	0	3	0	2	4	3	13	12	7
	Averages,	11	16	7	0	5	2	2	0	4	11	13	8

Table XXX. shows the quantity per inmate (including patients and officers and servants partially or wholly boarded) of each article of consumption in regard to which we have separate figures, supplied to each asylum during the year; and also the price at which each article has been supplied, whether by purchase or from the asylum lands, the price in the latter case being an estimate. The quantities given are not furnished from diet tables, but are those derived from the weight or measure assigned to each article by the voucher which accompanied its delivery at the store.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.Accounts of
District
Boards.Quantities and
Values of
Articles
consumed.

Table XXXI. shows the quantity of each article supplied to asylum stores from each asylum farm and garden, and the prices at which the various articles have been estimated. The differences of estimated value are in some instances considerable, and beyond what can be accounted for by local differences in current prices. This matter is worthy of the careful attention of the asylum authorities concerned.

Quantities and
Values of
Articles sup-
plied by Farm
and Garden.

Table XXXII. shows, under various heads, the receipts during the year 1884-85 of asylum farms and gardens, from produce sold or supplied to the asylum, the expenses in detail during the year, and the profit on the year's transactions.

Farm and
Garden
Accounts.

In comparing the various amounts of profit shown, it is necessary to take into consideration the different estimates of the value of the produce supplied to the asylums.

IX. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Dangerous
Lunatics.

The following statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1876-85, at the instance of the procurator-fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54:—

1876,	12	1881,	13
1877,	11	1882,	10
1878,	12	1883,	1
1879,	7	1884,	10
1880,	10	1885,	10

The lunacy of persons so committed does not usually differ from the lunacy of persons committed in the ordinary way. Some accident in their history, such as might occur in the history of almost any lunatic, generally constitutes the only difference; but when they have been committed to an asylum under the provisions of the Act referred to, difficulties lie in the way of their discharge, unless they can be certified to have completely recovered. It is not desirable that patients should be often confined in asylums under this procedure; but it sometimes has advantages, and certain cases could not be satisfactorily dealt with, except in the manner provided for by this or some similar enactment.

The foregoing figures show the number of cases in which proceedings for the confinement of patients have not only been

Dangerous
Lunatics.

begun but have been concluded, in terms of the section mentioned, but they by no means disclose the extent to which the provisions of the section are taken advantage of in their initiatory stages.

In the great majority of cases in which proceedings are begun under that section, an undertaking is given at an early stage of the procedure, by an Inspector of Poor or some person interested, that due arrangements will be made for the safe custody of the lunatic, which will be satisfactory to the Sheriff. In these cases an engagement that the patient will be placed in an asylum on a Sheriff's order, obtained in the ordinary way, is almost always regarded by the Sheriff as "an arrangement to his satisfaction," and any further procedure under the section is thus rendered unnecessary.

It is a wise provision of the law which permits proceedings to be begun under the provisions of the sections specially referring to dangerous lunatics, and which allows them to be concluded under the provisions of that dealing with ordinary cases of lunacy, because in this way the section referring to dangerous lunatics can be taken advantage of for the protection either of the public or of the lunatic, in cases where no steps for the lunatic's confinement are taken by those on whom the duty of doing so would in ordinary circumstances fall, while by concluding the proceedings in the manner prescribed for ordinary cases, the obstacles to the patient's discharge, which are interposed by the terms of the fifteenth section, and are in the great majority of cases found to be unnecessary and undesirable, are removed.

Alien Lunatics.

X. ALIEN LUNATICS.

During 1885, 32 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. All of these patients were removed from asylums; 11 were sent to England, and 21 to Ireland.

We again call attention to the circumstance that pauper lunatics who are thus sent to Ireland are frequently, on arriving there, placed in the ordinary wards of poorhouses, from which they soon discharge themselves, and return to this country. In sending such patients repeatedly to and fro, a needless expenditure of money and trouble is caused.

Lunatics
under Judicial
Factors.

XI. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

At the end of June 1885 there were 542 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. In some of these cases the wards' means have been exhausted, though the Factory has not been formally discharged by the Court.

These persons were disposed of in the following way :—

303 were in asylums in Scotland ;
 204 were in private dwellings in Scotland ; and
 35 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings
 beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.

Lunatics
 under Judicial
 Factors.

Of the 35 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 16 were in asylums in England, 16 were in private dwellings in England, 1 was in an asylum in Ireland, 1 was in an asylum in Belgium, and 1 was in Canada.

The amount of supervision which we exercise over these patients was fully described in our Eighteenth and Nineteenth Reports.

XII. THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1886.

Statistics of
 Lunacy,
 1858-86.

Since the 1st of January 1858, when we entered on our functions, the total number of lunatics officially known to the Board and on their registers has increased from 5,823 to 11,187.

In Table I. of Appendix A. we give the number of private and pauper lunatics of whom we had official cognisance, exclusive of the inmates of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, and of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, at 1st January 1858 and at 1st January of each year up to the present time, distinguishing the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and in private dwellings, and also distinguishing between the sexes. The number of private and pauper patients and the modes of disposing of them are shown by this Table to have undergone the following changes:—

	Increase since 1858.
1. Private Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Placed in Establishments,	457
<i>b.</i> Placed in Private Dwellings,	100
2. Pauper Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Placed in Establishments,	4295
<i>b.</i> Placed in Private Dwellings,	274
Total,	5126

It is worthy of note that the number of pauper patients in private dwellings, which was 1784 in 1858, has been, with the exception of the two years immediately following, below that number ever since, until the last three years, when, as shown in Table I. (Appendix A.), it has stood at 1811 in 1884, at 1861 in 1885, and at 2058 in 1886.

The mode in which lunatics of all classes were provided for on the 1st of January 1858, and the mode in which they have been provided for on the 1st of January of each year since that time, is given in Table II. (Appendix A). The following statement

Difference
 between the
 modes of Dis-
 tribution at 1st
 January 1858
 and at 1st
 January 1886.

Statistics of
Lunacy,
1858-86.

shows the difference between the modes of distribution at the beginning and at the end of the whole period :—

Difference
between the
Mode of
Distribution at
1st January
1858 and at 1st
January 1886.

	At 1st January 1858.	At 1st January 1886.	Increase since 1858.*	Decrease since 1858.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	2380	6297	3917	...
„ Private Asylums, .	745	139	...	606
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	839	2281	1442	...
„ Private Dwellings, .	1804	2178	374	...
„ The Lunatic Department of the General Prison, .	26	62	36	...
„ Training Schools, .	29	230	201	...
Total Increase or Decrease,			5970	606

These figures show that, of the increase of 5970 which has taken place in the population of public establishments, 606 may be due to a decrease in the number of patients in private asylums. Deducting these, we have had since 1858 a net increase of 5364 in the number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Board, or 90 per cent. The increase of the population during the same period has been only 30 per cent.* We have frequently pointed out that the difference in these rates of increase does not necessarily indicate an increasing amount of mental disease, and that it is probably due in a large measure to what is only an increasing readiness to place persons more or less disordered in mind as lunatics in establishments.

Proportion of
Lunatics to
Population.

Part of the information furnished by Table III. (Appendix A) is similar to what is furnished in Table I.; but in Table III. the figures are given in their proportions to population, so that the increase or decrease from year to year can be measured independently of what may be due to differences in the total numbers of the population. The most important facts thus obtained are, that after making allowance for the increased population of the country, the number of private lunatics in asylums has increased from 35 to 41 per 100,000 since 1858, that is to say 12 per cent., and that the number of pauper lunatics in asylums and similar establishments has increased from 98 to 185 per 100,000, which is an increase of 89 per cent.

In the year 1881 the proportion of private lunatics in establishments reached its highest figure, having been then 39 per 100,000. In 1882 it fell to 38 and has never since exceeded that proportion. In the year 1882 the proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments reached its highest figure, having been then 188 per 100,000. In 1883 it fell to 185, and it has remained at that figure ever since. This persistence of the proportion at the same figure for the last four years is a circumstance that may be viewed with some satisfaction. Up to the year 1882 the figure had steadily risen

* The population is calculated according to the estimated populations given by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1857 and of 1885.

year by year since 1858, the average annual increase being 4, the only occasion on which the number did not increase being the year 1872, when it remained the same as the previous year. In 1883 there was for the first time a decrease, and it gives some hope for the future when it is found that though the decrease, which occurred in that year, has not gone on, there has been no increase since then. In dealing with these figures it is always necessary to bear in mind what we have shown (p. xlvi.) to have occurred in regard to the poorer class of private patients since private asylums of the class which received patients at the lowest rates have disappeared in Scotland. There is, as we indicated, reason to believe that many patients belonging to the class formerly provided for as private patients in these establishments are now provided for as paupers in public establishments.

Statistics of
Lunacy,
1858-86.
—

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*

JOHN GUTHRIE SMITH.

JOHN COWAN.

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

JOHN SIBBALD.

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APPENDIX A.

TABLE I.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE I.

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1886.

At 1st January.	NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						TOTALS.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.			In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1858	506	506	1012	10	10	20	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	1032	4737	5769
1859	503	508	1011	11	13	24	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	1035	4980	6015
1860	486	485	971	8	13	21	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	992	5226	6218
Average of the 5 Years, 1861-1865.	502	522	1024	8	13	21	1678	1939	3617	746	945	1691	1045	5308	6353
1866	550	555	1105	8	13	21	1836	2086	3922	690	878	1568	1126	5490	6616
1867	583	560	1143	11	14	25	1907	2139	4046	677	871	1548	1168	5594	6762
1868	551	607	1158	13	15	28	1994	2230	4224	658	863	1521	1186	5745	6931
1869	541	587	1128	15	20	35	2118	2376	4494	661	839	1500	1163	5994	7157
1870	568	595	1163	22	27	49	2216	2512	4728	644	825	1469	1212	6197	7409
Average of the 5 Years.	558	581	1139	14	18	32	2014	2269	4283	666	855	1521	1171	5804	6975
1871	591	622	1213	22	34	56	2259	2564	4823	648	815	1463	1269	6286	7555
1872	597	640	1237	28	34	62	2297	2579	4876	645	847	1492	1299	6368	7667
1873	600	649	1249	33	43	76	2364	2620	4984	640	848	1488	1325	6472	7797
1874	608	672	1280	37	39	76	2384	2704	5088	611	830	1441	1356	6529	7885
1875	623	664	1287	44	41	85	2473	2801	5274	584	803	1387	1372	6661	8033
Average of the 5 Years.	603	649	1252	33	38	71	2356	2654	5010	625	829	1454	1323	6464	7787
1876	629	657	1286	48	63	111	2583	2948	5531	568	813	1381	1397	6912	8309
1877	660	697	1357	46	58	104	2697	3076	5773	577	840	1417	1461	7190	8651
1878	667	686	1353	46	62	108	2813	3227	6040	552	833	1385	1461	7425	8886
1879	657	701	1358	43	67	110	2960	3332	6292	560	838	1398	1468	7690	9158
1880	725	662	1387	42	66	108	3055	3419	6474	567	848	1415	1495	7889	9384
Average of the 5 Years.	667	681	1348	45	63	108	2822	3200	6022	565	834	1399	1456	7421	8878
1881	719	692	1411	41	72	113	3167	3555	6722	604	912	1516	1524	8238	9762
1882	701	703	1404	45	71	116	3343	3664	7007	611	957	1568	1520	8375	10095
1883	706	708	1414	45	75	120	3325	3692	7017	664	1029	1693	1534	8710	10244
1884	710	731	1441	48	80	128	3352	3726	7078	720	1091	1811	1569	8889	10458
1885	715	747	1462	52	78	130	3401	3773	7174	742	1119	1861	1592	9085	10627
Average of the 5 Years.	710	716	1426	46	75	121	3318	3682	7000	668	1022	1690	1548	8689	10237
1886	707	762	1469	44	76	120	3484	3764	7248	803	1255	2058	1589	9306	10895

APPENDIX A.—TABLE II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics have been provided for on
1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1886.

YEARS.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses with Unrestricted Licence.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licence.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Lunatic Department of General Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1858.....	2380	745		839	1804	5768	26	29	5823
1859.....	2496	821		797	1901	6015	29	28	6072
1860.....	2632	852		866	1868	6218	33	22	6273
Average of } 5 Years, 1861-1865. }	2880	883		879	1712	6354	31	28	6413
1866.....	3207	812	436	572	1589	6616	46	48	6710
1867.....	3519	672	440	558	1573	6762	45	53	6860
1868.....	3874	501	437	570	1549	6931	45	79	7055
1869.....	4041	557	451	573	1535	7157	50	103	7310
1870.....	4461	303	553	574	1518	7409	49	113	7571
Average of } 5 Years. }	3824	569	459	569	1553	6975	47	79	7101
1871.....	4524	338	544	630	1519	7555	51	123	7729
1872.....	4579	358	561	615	1554	7667	51	131	7849
1873.....	4665	342	670	556	1564	7797	54	131	7982
1874.....	4717	338	748	565	1517	7885	51	133	8069
1875.....	5002	226	760	573	1472	8033	49	143	8225
Average of } 5 Years. }	4697	320	657	588	1525	7787	51	132	7971
1876.....	5158	189	861	609	1492	8309	54	146	8509
1877.....	5236	205	1038	651	1522	8652	57	153	8862
1878.....	5449	208	1092	644	1493	8886	55	156	9097
1879.....	5652	202	1139	657	1508	9158	57	171	9386
1880.....	5798	158	1229	676	1523	9384	61	179	9624
Average of } 5 Years. }	5459	192	1072	647	1508	8878	57	161	9096
1881.....	5920	157	1342	714	1629	9762	55	195	10012
1882.....	6187	156	1350	718	1684	10095	62	198	10355
1883.....	6189	149	1377	716	1813	10244	63	203	10510
1884.....	6239	163	1398	719	1939	10458	53	228	10739
1885.....	6305	148	1435	748	1991	10627	53	238	10918
Average of } 5 Years. }	6168	155	1380	723	1811	10237	57	212	10506
1886.....	6297	139	1445	836	2178	10895	62	230	11187

APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

Proportions of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population, the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population, and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1858 to 1886.

YEARS.	* Proportions per 100,000 of Population.								Number of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
	Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Number of Registered Paupers.	
	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.			
1858.....	34	1	35	98	59	157	192	2630	5980
1859.....	33	1	34	102	62	164	198	2616	6287
1860.....	32	1	33	111	61	172	205	2581	6657
Average of 5 Years, 1861-1865. }	33	1	34	117	54	171	205	2528	6770
1866.....	35	1	36	123	49	172	208	2445	7047
1867.....	36	1	37	126	48	174	211	2371	7338
1868.....	36	1	37	130	47	177	214	2365	7486
1869.....	34	1	35	137	46	183	218	2443	7489
1870.....	35	1	36	143	44	187	223	2430	7714
Aver. of 5 Yrs.	35	1	36	132	47	179	215	2411	7415
1871.....	36	2	38	145	44	189	227	2376	7928
1872.....	37	2	39	145	44	189	228	2309	8189
1873.....	37	2	39	147	44	191	230	2199	8658
1874.....	37	2	39	148	42	190	229	2085	9127
1875.....	37	2	39	152	40	192	231	1976	9734
Aver. of 5 Yrs.	37	2	39	147	43	190	229	2189	8727
1876.....	37	3	40	158	40	198	238	1879	10,527
1877.....	38	3	41	164	40	204	245	1830	11,138
1878.....	38	3	41	170	39	209	250	1743	11,965
1879.....	38	3	41	175	39	214	255	1702	12,574
1880.....	38	3	41	178	39	217	258	1718	12,661
Aver. of 5 Yrs.	38	3	41	169	39	208	249	1774	11773
1881.....	39	3	42	184	41	225	267	1721	13,074
1882.....	38	3	41	188	42	230	270	1665	13,790
1883.....	37	3	40	185	45	230	270	1615	14,244
1884.....	38	3	41	185	47	232	273	1555	14,946
1885.....	38	3	41	185	48	233	274	1509	15,485
Aver. of 5 Years.	38	3	41	185	45	230	271	1613	14308
1886.....	38	3	41	185	53	238	279	1495	18651

* The number of Lunatics is taken at the 1st January of each year, the Paupers at the 4th May of the previous year, and the Population at the middle of the previous year.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1885; the Numbers thereinto Admitted; the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 1st January.				Number Admitted during Year (including Transfers.)				Number Discharged during Year.								Number Transferred during Year.				Number which Died during Year.							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Recovered.				* Not Recovered.				Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
																											M.	F.
1858.....	506	506	1402	1551	203	225	502	696	72	99	172	280	88	80	110	136	10	12	5	66	90	47	33	141	149	130	130	
1859.....	503	508	1447	1656	205	195	553	650	77	85	176	268	64	70	123	115	4	5	77	95	55	29	146	130	146	130		
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	495	512	1637	1900	196	208	599	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	186	215	10	8	119	122	41	32	169	161	161	161		
1865.....	521	534	1774	2009	212	230	603	717	77	89	214	248	78	82	174	217	14	9	119	158	29	35	148	151	151	151		
1866.....	550	555	1836	2086	246	222	816	958	79	112	227	255	58	71	352	458	11	12	278	373	54	37	161	181	181	181		
1867.....	583	560	1907	2139	225	259	701	882	88	103	215	298	85	82	176	281	15	24	104	219	55	29	218	201	201	201		
1868.....	551	607	1994	2230	200	228	719	816	73	96	263	321	84	74	163	195	18	13	91	125	44	59	178	171	171	171		
1869.....	541	587	2118	2376	240	248	914	1100	93	104	263	333	80	95	335	407	21	30	248	300	38	37	225	228	228	228		
Average of 5 Years.....	549	569	1926	2168	225	237	751	895	82	101	236	291	77	81	240	312	16	18	168	235	44	39	186	186	186	186		
1870.....	568	595	2216	2512	231	245	744	933	94	102	281	365	68	94	216	277	23	22	137	183	47	45	212	237	237	237		
1871.....	591	622	2259	2564	244	291	777	855	80	92	305	333	98	108	281	271	17	37	130	147	49	42	210	238	238	238		
1872.....	597	640	2297	2579	215	216	790	898	77	84	303	411	80	85	204	251	30	19	89	115	49	39	221	205	205	205		
1873.....	600	649	2364	2620	222	276	910	1102	81	95	356	457	79	99	293	338	21	20	160	200	51	45	247	224	224	224		
1874.....	608	672	2384	2704	220	259	912	1011	88	98	384	406	78	113	278	296	20	31	163	183	38	47	199	230	230	230		
Average of 5 Years.....	592	635	2304	2596	226	257	827	960	84	94	319	394	81	100	244	287	22	26	136	166	47	44	218	227	227	227		
1875.....	623	664	2473	2801	252	270	1097	1134	87	111	330	446	87	105	427	340	11	21	319	211	59	44	235	223	223	223		
1876.....	629	657	2583	2948	279	283	1105	1285	80	109	416	487	97	82	350	442	18	9	237	318	69	55	238	233	233	233		
1877.....	660	697	2697	3076	272	290	1054	1209	94	120	391	509	112	107	313	314	31	20	173	166	50	41	240	230	230	230		
1878.....	667	686	2813	3227	257	260	1077	1153	95	98	385	476	103	104	318	332	19	28	166	182	57	32	238	231	231	231		
1879.....	657	701	2960	3332	290	268	1070	1108	73	104	393	472	114	114	297	329	35	27	170	196	43	43	234	239	239	239		
Average of 5 Years.....	647	681	2705	3077	270	260	1081	1178	86	108	383	478	103	102	341	351	23	21	213	215	56	43	247	235	235	235		
1880.....	725	682	3055	3419	214	265	1074	1269	81	86	438	503	80	95	297	364	13	17	159	199	54	38	233	285	285	285		
1881.....	719	692	3167	3555	234	237	1206	1366	101	105	403	579	82	73	379	404	21	11	230	241	57	43	239	280	280	280		
1882.....	701	703	3343	3664	205	284	1117	1272	67	83	428	584	59	88	429	444	11	13	221	193	60	47	231	275	275	275		
1883.....	706	708	3325	3632	240	261	1153	1325	86	99	480	555	98	87	352	439	19	20	132	201	43	43	234	311	311	311		
1884.....	710	731	3352	3726	249	268	1195	1281	101	112	486	504	89	83	360	463	20	12	174	209	53	49	303	275	275	275		
Average of 5 Years.....	712	699	3248	3611	228	253	1149	1303	87	97	447	535	80	85	363	423	17	15	183	209	55	44	276	285	285	285		
1885.....	715	747	3401	3773	209	266	1248	1318	54	107	428	492	73	96	477	535	9	19	264	242	74	43	275	306	306	306		

* Including Patients transferred from one Establishment to another.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE V.*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1858 to 1885.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1858.....	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859.....	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	186	199	385	481	558	1039	667	757	1424
1865.....	204	225	429	482	561	1043	686	786	1472
1866.....	235	210	445	537	585	1122	772	795	1567
1867.....	212	238	450	597	664	1261	809	902	1711
1868.....	182	215	397	628	691	1319	810	906	1716
1869.....	219	218	437	666	800	1466	885	1018	1903
Average of 5 Years. }	210	221	431	582	660	1242	792	881	1673
1870.....	208	223	431	607	750	1357	815	973	1788
1871.....	227	254	481	647	708	1355	874	962	1836
1872.....	185	197	382	701	783	1484	886	980	1866
1873.....	201	256	457	750	902	1652	951	1158	2109
1874.....	200	228	428	749	828	1577	949	1056	2005
Average of 5 Years. }	204	232	436	691	794	1485	895	1026	1921
1875.....	241	249	490	778	923	1701	1019	1172	2191
1876.....	261	274	535	868	967	1835	1129	1241	2370
1877.....	241	230	471	881	1043	1924	1122	1273	2395
1878.....	238	232	470	911	971	1882	1149	1203	2352
1879.....	255	211	466	900	912	1812	1155	1123	2278
Average of 5 Years. }	247	239	486	868	963	1831	1115	1202	2317
1880.....	201	248	449	915	1070	1985	1116	1318	2434
1881.....	213	226	439	976	1125	2101	1189	1351	2540
1882.....	194	221	415	896	1079	1975	1090	1300	2390
1883.....	221	241	462	1021	1124	2145	1242	1365	2607
1884.....	229	256	485	1021	1072	2093	1250	1328	2578
Average of 5 Years. }	212	238	450	966	1094	2060	1178	1332	2510
1885.....	200	247	447	984	1076	2060	1184	1323	2507

* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VI.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each Year from 1858 to 1885.

YEARS.	Removals Recovered.		Removals not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858.....	171	452	146	90	80	290	397	832	1229
1859.....	162	442	125	66	84	276	371	784	1155
Average of } 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	156	463	127	159	74	330	357	952	1309
1865.....	166	462	137	114	64	299	367	875	1242
1866.....	191	482	106	159	91	342	388	983	1371
1867.....	191	513	128	134	84	419	403	1066	1469
1868.....	169	584	127	142	103	349	399	1075	1474
1869.....	197	596	124	194	75	453	396	1243	1639
Average of } 5 Years. }	183	527	124	149	83	372	390	1048	1438
1870.....	196	646	117	173	92	449	405	1268	1673
1871.....	172	638	152	225	91	448	415	1311	1726
1872.....	162	714	116	251	88	426	366	1391	1757
1873.....	176	813	137	271	96	471	409	1555	1964
1874.....	186	754	140	228	85	429	411	1411	1822
Average of } 5 Years. }	179	713	132	230	90	444	401	1387	1788
1875.....	198	776	160	237	103	458	461	1471	1932
1876.....	189	903	152	237	124	461	465	1601	2066
1877.....	214	900	168	288	91	470	473	1658	2131
1878.....	193	861	160	302	89	489	442	1652	2094
1879.....	177	865	166	260	86	533	429	1658	2087
Average of } 5 Years. }	194	861	161	265	99	482	454	1608	2062
1880.....	167	941	145	303	92	518	404	1762	2166
1881.....	206	982	123	312	100	539	429	1833	2262
1882.....	150	962	123	459	107	566	380	1987	2367
1883.....	185	1035	146	458	92	605	423	2098	2521
1884.....	213	990	140	440	102	578	455	2008	2463
Average of } 5 Years. }	184	982	135	4	99	561	418	1937	2355
1885.....	161	920	141	506	117	581	419	2007	2426

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1885.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Trans- fers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Trans- fers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Admis- sions per cent. on Number Resident.		Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
YEAR 1858.....	Male, 1253.5	Female, 1167.5	Male, 449	Female, 498	Male, 151	Female, 201	Male, 149	Female, 140	Male, 109	Female, 94	Male, 35.8	Female, 42.6	Male, 33.6	Female, 40.3	Male, 8.6	Female, 8.0
" 1859.....	1307.0	1242.5	463	455	149	186	126	109	107	93	35.9	36.6	32.1	40.8	8.1	7.4
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	1434.8	1440.4	498	534	174	208	150	161	132	103	34.7	37.1	35.0	39.0	9.2	7.1
YEAR 1865.....	1575.0	1700.5	540	586	198	215	174	207	107	119	34.2	34.4	36.6	36.6	6.7	6.9
" 1866.....	1716.5	1735.0	779	771	227	263	226	230	143	142	45.3	44.4	27.8	34.1	8.1	8.1
" 1867.....	1816.0	1834.0	664	727	219	288	141	142	134	144	36.6	39.6	33.0	39.6	10.7	7.8
" 1868.....	1968.0	1991.0	661	701	235	296	168	175	161	157	33.6	35.2	35.6	40.8	8.2	7.9
" 1869.....	2189.8	2184.7	899	944	272	315	199	228	210	198	41.0	43.2	30.2	33.3	9.5	9.0
Average of 5 Years.....	1853.1	1889.0	709	746	230	275	182	196	163	152	38.2	39.5	32.5	36.9	8.8	8.0
YEAR 1870.....	2237.5	2249.5	697	824	292	347	205	246	201	195	31.1	36.6	41.9	42.1	8.9	8.6
" 1871.....	2246.0	2286.5	755	811	303	339	236	232	186	188	33.6	35.5	40.1	40.6	8.3	8.7
" 1872.....	2289.5	2328.5	784	858	306	366	222	222	212	183	34.2	36.8	39.0	46.2	9.3	7.9
" 1873.....	2309.5	2382.5	829	965	337	406	280	312	222	179	35.9	40.5	40.7	42.1	9.6	7.5
" 1874.....	2380.5	2479.5	906	958	333	389	235	253	191	185	38.1	38.6	36.8	40.6	8.0	7.5
Average of 5 Years.....	2292.6	2345.3	794	883	314	373	236	256	202	188	34.6	37.7	39.6	42.3	8.8	8.0
YEAR 1875.....	2466.0	2609.0	953	984	325	425	361	257	236	172	38.6	37.7	34.1	43.2	9.6	6.6
" 1876.....	2501.5	2695.5	867	975	333	434	272	305	210	215	34.7	39.2	38.4	43.5	8.4	6.6
" 1877.....	2578.0	2764.5	892	1018	325	459	254	271	206	183	34.6	39.2	36.4	45.1	8.0	6.6
" 1878.....	2680.0	2870.5	924	970	336	414	275	259	212	191	34.5	33.8	36.4	42.7	7.9	6.7
" 1879.....	2798.0	2932.0	939	917	337	429	247	277	233	206	33.2	31.3	35.9	46.8	8.3	7.0
Average of 5 Years.....	2604.7	2774.3	915	973	331	432	282	274	219	193	35.1	35.1	36.2	44.4	8.4	7.0
YEAR 1880.....	2890.5	2981.5	852	1026	350	430	242	299	215	235	39.5	34.4	41.1	40.9	7.4	7.9
" 1881.....	3013.1	3096.1	1021	1189	372	498	291	320	231	230	33.9	38.4	41.1	41.9	7.7	7.4
" 1882.....	3035.5	3153.5	930	1099	351	470	305	378	282	238	34.8	37.7	37.7	42.7	9.3	7.5
" 1883.....	3028.5	3186.5	1011	1147	419	500	346	335	250	261	33.4	36.0	41.4	43.6	8.3	8.2
" 1884.....	3035.0	3237.0	1058	1164	446	474	380	406	262	235	34.9	36.0	42.2	40.7	8.6	7.3
Average of 5 Years.....	3000.5	3130.9	974	1125	388	472	303	348	248	240	32.5	35.9	39.8	42.0	8.3	7.7
YEAR 1885.....	3056.0	3245.0	1037	1110	359	445	389	441	263	237	33.9	34.2	34.6	40.1	8.6	7.9

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1858 to 1885.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1858.....	355.0	462.0	125	222	86	168	21	35	30	35	32.1	48.0	38.4	38.7	8.4	7.5
" 1859.....	361.5	490.0	113	168	66		27	39	38	30		34.3	38.9	39.3	10.8	6.1
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	385.9	501.5	132	173	61		66	80	30	41	34.3	34.5	24.3	35.0	7.9	8.2
Year 1865.....	349.5	422.5	123	161	58		38	48	32	35	35.9	38.1	38.2	36.0	9.3	8.2
" 1866.....	302.5	407.5	145	215	43		148	174	31	35	47.9	52.7	29.6	25.5	10.2	8.5
" 1867.....	264.0	340.7	129	179	33		62	140	28	27	48.8	52.5	29.6	35.7	10.6	7.9
" 1868.....	217.0	312.8	110	156	38		39	36	23	19	50.7	49.9	34.0	33.3	10.6	6.1
" 1869.....	166.7	270.6	83	129	40		148	191	11	24	49.8	47.7	43.2	41.1	6.6	8.8
Average of 5 Years.....	258.5	350.8	118	168	56		87	118	25	28	45.6	47.9	34.1	33.6	9.7	8.0
Year 1870.....	120.5	212.5	107	138	28		37	66	17	27	88.6	64.9	28.2	28.4	14.1	12.7
" 1871.....	130.5	215.5	88	132	19		46	67	20	9	67.4	61.3	27.6	23.5	15.3	4.2
" 1872.....	138.5	217.0	61	73	17		32	47	13	18	44.0	33.6	21.9	39.7	9.4	8.3
" 1873.....	129.0	210.0	47	98	14		20	40	20	15	36.4	44.3	29.8	35.5	15.5	7.1
" 1874.....	111.5	200.5	43	72	24		60	90	9	18	38.6	35.9	55.8	37.5	8.1	9.0
Average of 5 Years.....	126.0	211.1	69	102	20		39	62	16	17	54.9	48.1	29.5	31.3	12.5	8.2
Year 1875.....	78.0	145.0	37	55	21		12	53	8	11	47.4	37.9	56.8	45.5	7.6	7.6
" 1876.....	75.0	125.0	35	52	11		9	15	12	8	46.7	41.6	31.4	38.5	16.0	2.4
" 1877.....	77.5	129.0	41	45	14		13	12	8	10	52.9	24.9	34.1	55.6	10.3	7.8
" 1878.....	34	76.7	34	51	16		13	23	13	7	44.3	39.2	47.1	35.3	16.9	5.4
" 1879.....	73.5	127.7	25	34	6		36	36	5	6	34.0	26.6	24.0	44.1	6.8	4.7
Average of 5 Years.....	76.1	131.3	34	47	14		17	28	9	7	45.2	36.1	39.5	43.5	12.1	5.6
Year 1880.....	50.0	107.5	14	29	5		5	11	5	3	98.0	27.0	35.7	37.9	10.0	2.8
" 1881.....	47.5	109.0	17	24	9		8	5	3	6	35.8	22.0	50.0	50.0	6.3	5.5
" 1882.....	44.5	108.0	13	23	3		3	12	8	8	29.2	21.3	38.5	30.4	18.0	7.4
" 1883.....	46.5	110.0	17	28	3		2	13	4	6	36.6	25.5	38.5	7.1	8.6	5.5
" 1884.....	48.0	107.5	18	13	7		4	10	1	10	16.7	12.1	87.5	61.5	2.1	9.3
Average of 5 Years.....	47.3	108.4	14	23	6		4	10	4	7	29.2	21.6	42.0	34.2	8.9	6.1
Year 1885.....	44.0	99.5	6	26	2		4	7	6	8	13.6	26.1	33.3	53.8	13.6	8.0

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—continued.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1885.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences).

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1858.....	187-0	245-0	110	166	46	89	16	18	37	37	58-8	67-7	40-9	52-4	19-7	15-1
" 1859.....	199-5	268-5	131	162	57	95	22	22	37	23	65-8	60-4	43-5	58-5	18-5	8-5
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	204-0	289-0	124	133	62	72	28	34	33	28	60-5	47-4	49-8	54-1	16-3	10-1
YEAR 1865.....	219-0	276-9	93	117	46	59	25	33	22	20	42-4	42-3	49-4	50-4	10-0	7-2
" 1866.....	194-0	247-7	72	93	35	44	15	22	21	23	37-1	37-5	48-6	47-3	10-8	9-3
" 1867.....	188-9	250-0	94	105	49	45	29	31	25	24	49-6	42-0	52-1	42-8	13-2	9-6
" 1868.....	190-0	253-5	92	108	50	58	14	24	18	23	48-4	42-2	54-3	53-7	9-5	9-0
" 1869.....	199-0	283-0	94	179	40	63	46	56	16	17	47-2	63-2	42-5	35-2	8-0	6-0
Average of 5 Years.....	198-3	262-1	89	120	44	54	26	33	20	21	44-9	45-9	49-4	44-7	10-3	8-2
YEAR 1870.....	212-5	286-0	103	146	50	76	35	47	18	33	48-4	43-4	48-5	52-0	8-4	9-8
" 1871.....	217-5	335-0	126	130	61	67	32	25	26	39	57-9	38-8	48-4	43-8	12-0	11-6
" 1872.....	224-5	342-0	114	127	55	63	22	31	30	24	50-8	37-1	50-8	50-8	13-4	7-0
" 1873.....	295-0	414-5	211	255	81	105	50	61	41	48	71-5	61-5	38-4	41-2	13-9	11-6
" 1874.....	315-5	438-5	140	183	75	84	41	46	20	46	44-4	41-7	53-6	45-9	6-3	10-5
Average of 5 Years.....	253-0	373-2	139	168	64	78	36	42	27	38	54-9	45-1	46-4	46-4	10-7	10-2
YEAR 1875.....	361-0	441-0	321	296	70	103	131	115	38	59	88-9	67-1	31-8	34-8	24-8	13-4
" 1876.....	457-5	565-0	419	481	143	139	160	178	46	56	91-6	85-1	24-1	28-9	14-0	8-1
" 1877.....	470-0	595-0	350	335	138	134	135	112	53	53	74-5	56-3	39-4	40-0	11-3	9-7
" 1878.....	501-5	613-5	340	345	127	136	115	144	59	60	67-8	56-2	37-4	39-4	11-8	9-8
" 1879.....	543-0	641-0	348	330	116	125	116	110	74	47	64-1	51-5	33-8	37-9	13-6	7-3
Average of 5 Years.....	466-6	571-1	356	357	119	127	131	132	58	54	76-2	62-6	33-4	35-6	12-3	9-5
YEAR 1880.....	581-5	704-0	365	419	162	163	120	127	49	61	69-8	59-5	44-4	36-5	8-9	8-7
" 1881.....	617-5	728-5	354	331	122	170	138	124	57	66	57-3	45-4	34-5	34-5	9-2	9-1
" 1882.....	616-0	729-5	332	319	139	140	150	97	44	51	59-9	43-7	41-9	43-9	7-1	7-0
" 1883.....	646-5	741-0	315	348	137	145	76	145	73	66	48-7	47-0	41-7	41-7	11-3	8-9
" 1884.....	670-0	746-5	310	293	132	127	85	89	75	57	46-3	39-2	42-6	43-3	11-2	7-6
Average of 5 Years.....	626-3	729-9	335	342	138	147	114	116	59	60	55-5	46-9	41-3	43-0	9-5	8-2
YEAR 1885.....	676-5	763-5	270	312	108	133	103	111	64	53	39-9	40-9	40-0	42-6	9-5	6-9

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1885.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions. (Including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1858.....	121.0	135.5	21	35	5	5	12	23	12	16	17.3	18.0	14.3	14.3	9.9	8.2
" 1859.....	129.5	225.0	51	60	4	4	12	15	19	13	39.3	26.6	6.6	6.6	14.7	5.7
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	153.9	229.7	39	49	3	6	11	16	15	21	25.1	21.3	8.3	13.1	9.5	9.3
YEAR 1865.....	204.5	297.5	59	83	5	5	15	11	16	12	28.8	27.8	6.0	6.0	5.9	4.0
" 1866.....	242.1	345.1	58	101	1	5	21	102	19	18	23.9	29.4	1.7	4.9	7.8	5.2
" 1867.....	237.2	352.5	32	127	2	4	24	48	26	34	13.5	36.0	6.2	5.1	10.9	9.6
" 1868.....	240.8	361.1	56	79	14	11	26	34	20	31	23.2	21.8	23.2	13.9	8.3	8.6
" 1869.....	241.5	373.0	78	95	5	6	22	27	26	26	32.3	25.7	5.1	6.2	10.7	6.9
Average of 5 Years.....	233.2	345.4	57	97	4	6	22	44	21	24	24.3	28.1	7.8	6.4	9.2	7.0
YEAR 1870.....	246.0	356.0	68	70	2	6	7	12	23	27	27.6	19.6	7.3	8.6	9.3	7.6
" 1871.....	267.0	356.0	52	73	2	8	15	55	27	34	19.5	20.5	3.8	11.0	10.1	9.6
" 1872.....	281.0	358.0	46	56	2	3	8	20	15	19	16.4	15.9	4.3	5.4	5.3	5.4
" 1873.....	244.5	307.5	45	65	5	8	22	18	15	27	18.4	21.1	11.1	12.3	6.1	8.8
" 1874.....	247.5	322.5	43	57	4	4	20	20	17	28	17.4	17.7	9.3	7.0	6.9	8.7
Average of 5 Years.....	257.2	339.0	51	64	3	6	14	26	19	27	19.8	18.9	5.9	9.0	7.5	8.0
YEAR 1875.....	254.5	336.5	38	69	1	4	10	20	12	25	14.9	20.5	2.6	5.8	4.7	7.4
" 1876.....	285.0	349.5	63	60	9	3	6	26	11	24	21.4	17.2	14.3	5.0	4.7	6.9
" 1877.....	297.0	357.5	43	61	8	11	23	26	23	20	14.5	15.1	18.6	18.0	7.7	5.6
" 1878.....	296.0	360.0	36	47	1	7	18	10	11	25	12.4	13.1	2.8	12.8	3.8	6.9
" 1879.....	290.5	370.5	48	65	7	7	12	25	23	23	16.2	17.5	14.6	10.8	8.4	6.2
Average of 5 Years.....	286.6	354.8	46	60	5	6	14	20	16	23	15.9	17.0	11.4	10.3	5.7	6.6
YEAR 1880.....	311.0	374.0	57	60	2	5	10	19	19	24	18.3	16.0	7.5	8.3	6.1	6.4
" 1881.....	323.0	383.0	46	59	1	4	24	28	20	21	14.2	15.5	2.1	6.8	7.1	5.3
" 1882.....	325.5	383.5	47	63	..	..	27	45	25	25	14.2	16.5	..	..	5.3	5.3
" 1883.....	325.5	392.0	20	63	7	7	26	33	16	21	14.4	18.1	14.0	11.1	4.4	5.4
" 1884.....	345.0	397.5	68	79	2	7	30	44	18	22	19.7	19.9	2.9	8.9	5.2	5.3
Average of 5 Years.....	325.6	390.0	54	65	2	5	23	34	19	23	16.6	16.7	4.4	7.1	5.3	5.8
YEAR 1885.....	386.5	418.5	144	136	13	7	54	72	16	31	37.3	32.5	9.0	5.1	4.1	7.4

The Average Mortality per cent., and the Causes of Death in Royal and District Asylums on the Average Numbers Resident during the Twenty-eight Years 1858-85.

NAME OF ASYLUM.	Average Annual Number of Deaths.		Number of Years on which Average is taken.	Average Annual Percentage of Deaths on Number Resident.		Average Percentage of Deaths within a year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.						General Debility, and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.								
	Average Annual Number of Deaths.			Average Annual Percentage of Deaths on Number Resident.		Average Percentage of Deaths within a year after Admission.		Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic.		Organic Disease of Brain.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurysm, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritonæum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhæa.			Liver, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility, and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.			
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Aberdeen . . .	159	125	28	78	53	421	398	97	100	99	40	250	70	84	77	63	84	54	135	124	187	70	74	45	29	27	26	20	34	34	83	155	18	20	...	0.8		
Argyll . . .	82	75	22	69	62	481	390	66	49	61	37	149	24	39	104	83	43	155	134	166	152	77	85	11	24	39	55	22	24	17	73	88	159	27	30	...	0.6	
Ayr . . .	104	119	15	94	84	583	447	115	62	115	45	179	...	45	89	...	17	135	179	96	73	64	106	32	39	06	11	...	...	...	78	192	246	19	22	...	...
Banff (Lady'sbridge) . . .	24	27	20	52	60	367	352	184	111	82	37	122	56	41	74	102	37	143	111	41	56	41	111	1	20	111	41	56	20	37	41	37	61	166	61	...	...
Banff (Woodpark) . . .	...	32	5	...	106	...	31	22	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	62	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	126	...	...	...	...
Dumfries . . .	165	133	28	71	70	515	349	108	86	73	35	138	32	30	59	41	48	93	156	146	116	78	61	35	46	24	16	26	40	32	61	145	231	30	11	...	...
Dundee . . .	101	79	28	95	52	415	464	208	230	56	54	271	68	10	09	10	09	85	144	106	50	67	90	25	14	07	31	21	31	21	45	95	212	18	13	...	...
Edinburgh . . .	389	305	28	107	82	450	451	35	40	59	42	263	71	37	80	98	129	166	199	87	65	63	74	25	41	28	34	09	30	33	49	82	133	14	11	...	...
Elgin . . .	30	31	28	76	81	365	356	225	58	35	103	71	23	12	58	...	...	20	230	174	176	84	117	19	16	32	37	...	...	...	55	138	39	21	...	...
Fife . . .	82	99	19	63	67	439	441	71	21	77	53	181	48	26	59	71	112	116	170	174	88	60	43	12	38	15	32	07	24	17	29	59	78	19	11	...	...
Glasgow Royal . . .	286	223	28	130	94	466	443	51	53	61	30	195	45	26	72	247	208	116	246	113	88	60	43	12	38	15	32	07	24	17	29	59	78	19	11	...	...
Glasgow District . . .	82	62	4	84	75	727	720	151	80	80	...	91	160	30	40	151	240	151	80	121	120	182	80	61	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haddington . . .	40	46	18	101	91	375	293	42	73	97	49	121	14	12	83	49	111	232	83	183	56	37	42	24	22	22	21	40	34	62	54	116	263	18	14	...	...
Inverness . . .	131	132	21	77	82	269	270	113	68	62	50	54	07	11	32	11	04	331	252	113	101	25	65	18	25	42	24	21	40	34	62	54	116	263	18	14
Mid-Lothian . . .	85	86	11	81	80	372	453	64	21	117	84	138	21	64	21	53	32	64	158	234	137	64	200	53	74	11	42	...	...	...	42	200	53	10	...	...
Montrose . . .	176	208	28	92	86	362	328	87	88	77	27	124	38	22	45	85	57	196	301	149	77	63	48	32	31	20	36	18	30	40	43	73	148	20	11	...	...
Perth Royal . . .	32	25	28	61	50	360	371	124	128	33	43	112	14	79	157	45	29	45	57	68	128	124	43	79	57	45	43	33	14	33	57	180	200	...	29	...	...
Perth District . . .	79	93	21	74	69	430	342	85	71	48	20	121	40	18	15	194	184	97	138	109	179	73	107	67	41	06	20	06	26	18	36	127	107	30	15	...	...
Roxburgh . . .	81	64	18	91	69	411	278	110	130	75	96	62	09	48	61	103	26	110	122	116	106	89	52	48	78	27	17	20	56	62	69	89	191	41	09	...	...
Stirling . . .	127	149	15	93	95	537	480	63	85	74	72	163	45	26	36	84	67	153	197	137	103	68	81	37	40	26	27	1	10	13	37	49	111	175	10	17
General Averages	127	116	...	87	75	421	401	84	75	69	43	182	45	30	60	98	85	138	198	118	100	68	73	29	38	23	29	15	81	13	49	92	159	22	14	...	0.001	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.

The Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings for Twenty-seven Years, 1859-85.

YEARS.	ADMITTED TO ROLL OF PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.						CEASED TO BE PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.										DIED.			On Roll at 31st December of each year.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers at 31st December of each year.					
	Total.			Transferred from Asylums.			Recovered.			Removed from Roll by Friends.			Transferred to Asylums.																		
	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	T.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
During 1859 ...	63	113	5	2	68	115	183	8	25	33	13	26	39	21	34	55	36	50	86	828	1019	1547	12	22	18	43	49	47			
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864	43	54	14	22	58	76	134	8	11	19	13	17	30	19	20	39	43	50	93	746	945	1691	14	15	14	57	53	55			
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869	46	63	15	25	61	88	149	5	10	15	10	14	25	20	27	48	37	53	89	666	855	1521	9	11	10	55	62	59			
During 1870	33	36	29	35	62	71	133	5	9	14	13	4	17	11	20	31	29	48	77	648	815	1463	8	12	11	44	59	53			
" 1871	28	46	26	69	54	115	169	7	15	22	8	5	13	12	26	38	30	37	67	645	847	1492	13	13	13	46	44	45			
" 1872	24	44	36	60	60	104	164	5	11	16	13	12	25	17	27	44	28	54	82	642	847	1489	8	11	10	44	64	55			
" 1873	126	31	42	57	68	98	136	9	11	20	17	10	27	21	29	50	50	56	106	613	829	1442	13	13	13	82	67	74			
" 1874	22	38	30	36	52	74	126	9	10	19	8	9	17	18	32	50	43	49	92	584	803	1387	17	14	13	74	61	66			
Average of 5 Years	27	39	33	51	59	90	150	7	11	18	12	8	20	16	27	43	36	49	85	626	828	1455	12	12	12	57	59	58			
During 1875	55	83	18	40	71	123	194	5	7	12	8	14	22	40	43	83	33	50	83	569	812	1381	7	6	6	58	62	60			
" 1876	55	77	17	41	72	118	190	1	7	8	6	11	17	23	24	47	35	47	82	576	841	1417	1	6	4	61	56	58			
" 1877	30	60	8	28	38	88	126	4	8	12	7	4	11	14	40	54	35	46	81	554	831	1385	11	9	10	63	55	58			
" 1878	53	53	26	31	79	89	168	4	5	9	9	11	20	22	28	50	36	40	76	562	836	1398	5	6	5	64	48	54			
" 1879	45	48	30	48	75	96	171	6	12	18	8	6	14	20	32	52	36	34	70	567	848	1415	8	13	11	63	40	49			
Average of 5 Years	48	65	19	38	67	103	170	4	8	12	8	9	17	24	33	57	35	43	78	566	834	1399	6	8	7	62	52	56			
During 1880	64	80	32	68	96	148	244	8	7	15	11	6	17	16	31	47	24	40	64	604	912	1516	8	5	6	40	44	42			
" 1881	48	85	34	61	82	146	228	1	15	16	4	7	11	30	30	60	40	49	89	611	957	1668	1	10	7	65	51	57			
" 1882	51	73	36	128	137	201	338	5	11	16	9	15	24	34	45	79	36	58	94	664	1029	1693	4	5	5	54	56	56			
" 1883	60	82	91	107	151	189	340	9	7	16	6	18	24	40	41	81	40	61	101	720	1091	1811	6	4	5	56	56	56			
" 1884	43	49	70	114	113	163	276	12	11	23	14	12	26	35	50	85	30	62	92	742	1119	1861	11	7	8	40	55	49			
Average of 5 Years	53	74	63	96	116	169	285	7	10	17	9	12	20	31	39	70	34	54	88	668	1022	1690	6	6	6	51	53	52			
During 1885	49	73	111	175	160	249	409	8	8	16	9	12	21	42	44	86	40	49	89	803	1255	2038	5	3	4	39	39	43			

APPENDIX A.—TABLE X.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or other Establishments, or left in Private Dwellings in each year from 1860 to 1885.

YEARS.	SCOTLAND.		Aberdeen.	Argyll.	Ayr.	Banff.	Berwick.	Dumfries.	Dumfries.	Edinburgh.	Elgin.	Fife.	Forfar.	Haddington.	Inverness.	Kincardine.	Kinross.	Kirkcubright.	Lanark.	Lithgow.	Nairn.	Orkney.	Peebles.	Perth.	Renfrew.	Ross.	Rosburgh.	Selkirk.	Shetland.	Stirling.	Sutherland.	Wigtown.																																					
	Sent to Asylums.	Left to Private Asylums.	Sent to Asylums.	Left to Private Asylums.	Sent to Asylums.	Left to Private Asylums.	Sent to Asylums.	Left to Private Asylums.	Sent to Asylums.	Left to Private Asylums.	Sent to Asylums.	Left to Private Asylums.	Sent to Asylums.	Left to Private Asylums.	Sent to Asylums.	Left to Private Asylums.	Sent to Asylums.	Left to Private Asylums.	Sent to Asylums.	Left to Private Asylums.	Sent to Asylums.	Left to Private Asylums.	Sent to Asylums.	Left to Private Asylums.	Sent to Asylums.	Left to Private Asylums.	Sent to Asylums.	Left to Private Asylums.	Sent to Asylums.	Left to Private Asylums.	Sent to Asylums.	Left to Private Asylums.																																					
1880	1015	125	82	9	40	9	43	8	11	3	9	2	10	...	8	14	3	1	17	2	19	3	179	4	17	3	40	3	72	6	11	3	17	6	17	...	3	...	19	1	230	7	13	...	1	...	3	2	4	1	40	8	72	2	13	19	19	14	2	4	...	1	...	24	2	6	2	8	3
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1880-1884	989.9	110.4	80.8	6.8	18.2	7.2	43.9	5.2	11.0	2.2	8.6	1.4	5.8	0.6	7.4	6.2	4.0	1.8	14.8	0.8	23.2	2.6	146.6	4.2	14.0	2.0	39.9	3.8	74.8	3.6	10.4	1.2	12.2	6.4	12.4	0.6	1.9	...	14.2	1.8	244.0	11.4	10.8	1.0	1.8	...	4.0	2.8	5.0	0.2	42.2	8.0	70.0	1.4	9.8	9.6	15.0	6.0	2.8	0.8	3.4	2.6	25.2	3.4	4.6	1.6	9.0	3.2	
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population	31	3	35	3	23	9	22	3	18	4	24	4	35	4	18	15	18	8	27	1	31	3	49	1	32	5	25	2	34	2	28	3	14	7	36	2	13	...	34	4	35	2	27	3	18	...	13	9	42	2	32	6	35	1	12	12	28	11	23	7	11	8	27	4	19	6	22	8	
1885	998	108	73	13	97	11	45	4	18	7	7	1	3	2	11	6	...	13	...	81	4	125	6	12	2	32	1	80	4	14	8	29	7	6	2	1	8	...	1	5	256	5	14	...	2	1	...	3	...	1	34	3	68	1	18	5	10	...	4	1	4	8	30	1	1	13	3		
1886	1085	129	89	2	32	14	42	13	17	3	7	3	...	7	4	6	...	18	1	34	4	125	6	12	2	33	7	81	6	12	20	7	8	2	5	...	11	5	291	13	10	3	1	...	4	1	2	...	4	5	7	3	2	17	2	7	5	3	2	1	15	1	4	4	7	3			
1887	1216	188	99	1	32	4	65	16	17	6	6	3	7	1	11	6	...	16	8	38	3	179	4	10	1	42	1	97	11	16	1	18	7	11	3	5	...	11	...	337	10	10	...	3	1	1	1	3	1	37	10	73	6	17	14	15	1	1	2	2	21	...	4	8	10	4			
1888	1301	112	79	8	39	6	66	9	11	6	7	1	3	4	6	4	2	18	...	38	2	168	3	18	4	61	5	98	8	17	4	27	8	18	...	14	8	339	4	12	...	4	2	5	2	3	2	46	6	87	2	22	9	15	3	5	...	4	6	34	...	9	1	10	3				
1889	1461	65	120	...	8	6	66	4	18	...	17	...	6	...	11	8	6	1	21	...	32	3	214	5	17	2	56	8	109	6	18	2	27	5	17	2	4	...	15	1	382	1	12	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	3	7	107	...	16	2	23	...	4	...	3	2	32	...	5	2	7	6	
Absolute Annual Average	1210.9	108.6	82.0	8.0	24.4	8.0	56.8	9.2	16.2	4.2	8.6	1.6	4.0	0.8	8.8	4.6	5.0	0.8	17.2	0.8	29.6	3.0	175.6	5.0	13.2	2.2	44.8	3.4	97.0	3.1	15.2	2.4	26.2	6.8	11.0	1.8	3.6	0.2	11.8	2.0	321.0	6.6	11.6	0.6	2.4	0.8	2.4	14	2.6	0.8	43.6	6.6	80.8	2.2	17.0	6.4	14.0	1.4	32	0.4	3.0	3.8	28.4	0.4	4.6	2.2	9.4	3.8	
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population	36	3	38	3	28	11	28	5	26	7	24	4	24	5	22	12	21	3	29	1	40	4	53	30	5	28	2	41	2	48	5	24	4	30	8	32	5	56	3	28	5	42	1	28	1	23	8	4	21	6	34	5	37	1	21	8	25	3	23	3	9	12	29	...	19	9	24	10	
1870	1345	89	105	7	34	3	71	3	22	2	8	1	5	...	13	8	...	17	1	35	1	169	4	16	...	47	1	88	1	16	...	28	...	9	2	...	2	9	4	360	2	11	...	1	...	1	1	4	21	6	34	5	37	1	21	8	25	3	23	3	9	12	29	...	19	9	24	10	
1871	1841	74	101	0	28	3	64	2	18	2	8	1	8	1	1	5	10	...	33	1	17	2	179	4	16	1	51	4	96	1	12	...	27	8	13	1	1	1	8	2	360	4	11	...	1	...	4	2	8	1	51	2	119	2	20	7	16	...	9	...	8	39	...	4	1	10	...		
1872	1455	68	87	9	39	8	69	4	20	1	10	3	6	...	9	...	11	2	18	...	35	1	187	4	16	...	89	...	110	4	8	...	40	3	15	2	...	14	4	360	4	11	...	1	...	4	2	8	1	51	2	119	2	20	7	16	...	9	...	8	39	...	4	1	10	...			
1873	1529	67	91	8	34	4	38	5	4	1	6	1	16	...	4	8	4	...	38	...	38	1	181	4	16	...	89	...	110	4	8	...	40	3	15	2	...	14	4	360	4	11	...	1	...	4	2	8	1	51	2	119	2	20	7	16	...	9	...	8	39	...	4	1	10	...			
1874	1579	60	116	6	30	2	33	1	27	1	12	2	10	...	11	1	11	1	38	...	38	1	185	4	16	...	89	...	110	4	8	...	40	3	15	2	...	14	4	360	4	11	...	1	...	4	2	8	1	51	2	119	2	20	7	16	...	9	...	8	39	...	4	1	10	...			
Absolute Annual Average	1455.8	65.6	100.0	7.9	28.4	4.0	77.0	3.0	18.2	1.4	8.8	1.6	9.0	0.2	7.6	3.4	9.0	0.6	23.6	0.4	29.6	1.0	189.0	4.6	16.8	1.6	54.4	2.0	104.0	2.2	14.6	0.2	33.2	3.2	11.8	1.2	0.8	11.7	2.4	405.8	3.4	13.4	0.2	1.6	0.2	3.4	22.2	4.6	0.2	51.9	3.2	113.6	1.8	27.8	5.6	21.0	0.2	6.0	...	9.4	2.4	40.4	2.2	4.2	1.0	10.8	1.6		
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population	42	2	38	3	26	5	38	1	23	2	24	4	52	1	19	9	37	2	37	1	40	1	53	38	4	33	1	40	1	39	1	39	4	34	3	17	0.8	11.7	2.5	45.7	3.4	13.2	0.2	1.6	0.2	3.4	22.2	4.6	0.2	51.9	3.2	113.6	1.8	27.8	5.6	21.0	0.2	6.0	...	9.4	2.4	40.4	2.2	4.2	1.0	10.8	1.6		
1875	1693	138	109	6	36	4	91	4	26	6	9	5	7	2	16	4	14	...	34	...	33	7	205	10	22	1	68	4	122	6	16	2	27	13	15	1	8	...	17	...	480	5	16	1	2	...	6	6	4	...	71	15	115	2	40	9	31	1	6	...	17	8	41	2	18	4	29	4	
1876	1807	132	106	8	36	10	98	4	19	6	8	...	9	...	16	14	6	2	37	1	38	4	255	10	20	5	68	3	135	8	18	1	28	13	7	2	2	...	17	...	480	5	16	1	2	...	6	6	4	...	71	15	115	2	40	9	31	1	6	...	17	8	41	2	18	4	29	4	
1877	1894	90	127	3	45	6	96	2	22	4	15	4	6	...	11	10	13	1	27	1	35	1	231	10	24	3	74	2	137	6	14	...	35	9	14	1	...	13	...	678	2	24	2	5	...	2	11	2	...	50	9	125	...	34	13	16	...	4	1	8	4	19	3	7	4	16	1		
1878	1881	111	118	8	39	1	103	7	17	4	18	2	13	3	9	6	9	...	26	3	37	3	256	9	20	6	60	4	150	2	13	...	29	10	11	...	1	...	8	1	671	13	16	...	4	1	10	3	7	...	74	5	115	...	31	9	16	1	8	...	11	7	56	4	6	4	13	1	
1879	1900	88	128	6	30	2	100	6	14	4	14	1	13	3	11	8	13	1	30	...	43	3	229	10	20	6	60	4	150	2	13	...	29	10	11	...	1	...	8	1	671	13	16	...	4	1	10	3	7	...	74	5	115	...	31	9	16	1	8	...	11	7	56	4	6	4	13	1	
Absolute Annual Average	1811.0	112.8	117.2	5.8	47.4	4.4	97.4	4.6	19.6	4.8	12.8	2.4	9.4	1.8	12.6	7.4	10.8	0.8	28.6	1.0	33.0	3.4	235.2	6.7	21.2	5.4	58.8	3.8	133.2	3.4	16.4	0.8	31.2	11.0	11.0	1.0	2.2	...	12.6	0.6	531.2	6.0	18.2	0.6	3.8	0.2	7.8	4.8	5.2	...	68.6	8.0	120.4	1.0	34.2	9.4	20.2	0.4	5.8	0.2	9.4	4.4	54.4	2.4	7.6	3.2	13.2	1.8	
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population	49	3	43	2	33	6	48	2	32	8	25	7	54	9	32	19	48	4	32	1	45	5	60	40	7	12	35	2	48	1	43	2	37	13	31	3	30	...	10	1	56	1	42	1	45	2	26	16	40	...	56	6	94	...	42	11	34	1	31	1	30	14	55	2	34	14	37	5	
1880	1970	144	123	16	30	5	102	6	31	5	8	3	9	...	17	7	12	...	35	...	41	8	269	13	25	3	73	2	138	7	11	...	69	16	19	1	2	...	16	1	531	20	24	1	8	...	13	4	4	1	65	8	191	...	45	10	29	1	5	...	7	6	83	1	10	3	13	1	
1881	2089	138	139	9	32	6	97	1	30	4	18																																																										

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XI.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County who were resident in Establishments or in Private Dwellings respectively on 1st January of each Year from 1861 to 1886.

[illegible]

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse, in Scotland, on 1st January 1886; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, or Poorhouse.

[illegible]

TABLE A. VINDI IV

COUNTIES.	Population in 1881.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1886.			In Establishments.				In Private Dwellings under sanction of the Board.							
					In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.		In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.		With Relatives.		With Strangers and Alone.					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1. Aberdeen	268,365	333	379	712	195	201	396	94	102	196	26	42	68	18	34	52
2. Argyll	76,604	174	182	356	142	130	272	...	...	...	19	33	52	13	19	32
3. Argyllshire	217,630	209	264	473	134	168	302	50	49	99	15	25	40	10	22	32
4. Banff	61,313	74	108	182	57	71	128	1	2	3	16	21	37	14	14	28
5. Berwick	35,273	37	64	101	26	39	65	...	...	...	4	13	17	7	12	19
6. Bute	17,634	27	40	67	19	31	50	...	...	...	2	4	6	6	5	11
7. Cathness	32,859	56	77	133	31	36	67	...	...	...	21	32	53	4	9	13
8. Clackmannan	28,721	18	28	46	14	20	34	2	2	4	...	3	8	2	3	5
9. Dumbarton	78,182	66	75	141	36	38	74	25	24	49	...	5	7	3	11	20
10. Dumfries	76,167	82	86	168	61	64	125	...	...	...	12	11	23	9	11	20
11. Edinburgh— Urban Dist.	305,100	337	423	760	240	250	490	40	40	80	12	17	29	45	116	161
12. Mid-Lothian Dist.	84,104	91	101	192	68	71	139	9	6	15	7	10	17	7	14	21
13. Elgin (or Moray)	44,260	72	89	161	61	62	123	...	1	1	7	7	11	18	15	19
14. Forfar	172,131	206	246	452	166	183	349	...	...	...	17	12	29	23	51	74
15. Haddington	266,020	313	444	757	184	268	452	81	99	180	24	17	41	24	60	84
16. Inverness	38,510	59	67	126	45	50	95	4	8	12	8	7	15	2	2	4
17. Kincardine	90,546	190	207	397	110	99	206	...	13	22	56	68	124	24	43	67
18. Kinross	35,465	35	41	76	23	22	45	9	...	...	...	1	4	2	2	4
19. Kirkcubright	6,063	12	11	23	8	8	16	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	4	6
20. Lanark	42,127	43	52	95	32	38	70	...	...	...	6	9	15	5	5	10
21. Linlithgow	942,206	924	946	1,870	768	764	1,514	39	34	73	34	50	84	83	116	199
22. Nairn	44,022	47	40	87	29	22	51	12	9	21	3	8	11	3	1	4
23. Orkney	8,847	12	11	23	11	10	21	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	9
24. Peebles	32,044	36	48	84	21	29	50	...	...	...	9	16	25	6	3	8
25. Perth	13,713	8	20	28	7	16	23	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	3
26. Renfrew	128,884	199	227	426	128	142	270	20	19	39	25	27	52	26	39	65
27. Ross and Cromarty	225,611	192	249	441	173	206	379	...	...	...	4	7	11	15	36	51
28. Roxburgh	79,467	142	148	290	86	98	184	...	...	...	42	32	74	14	18	32
29. Selkirk	59,771	58	63	121	50	55	105	...	...	...	5	2	7	3	6	9
30. Shetland	18,757	12	13	25	12	8	20	...	...	...	...	14	4	...	8	14
31. Stirling	29,705	41	41	82	18	19	37	1	...	...	16	14	30	6	1	1
32. Sutherland	107,485	97	123	220	81	88	169	4	6	10	5	10	15	19	26	35
33. Wigtown	22,376	39	50	89	28	32	60	1	...	...	9	14	23	1	4	5
TOTAL	3,735,573	4,287	5,019	9,306	3,076	3,336	6,412	408	428	836	421	546	967	382	709	1,091

APPENDIX A—TABLE XIV.

The Manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register during 1885, were disposed of, and the Changes that have taken place during the year in the Disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1885.				Number intimated during the Year 1885.	A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.				B. Disposal of Single Patients.								
	In Establishments.		In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.	Placed in Establishments.		Discharged from Establishments.		Died.	Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.	Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.		Died.				
	M.	F.		M.		F.	M.			F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	By Recovery.	By Friends.	
1. Aberdeen	285	306	38	65	74	64	74	M. 61	F. 66	M. 4	F. 5	M. 3	F. 8	M. 10	F. 14	M. 3	F. 5	
2. Argyll	136	124	34	54	53	27	53	M. 27	F. 31	M. 3	F. 4	M. 1	F. 2	M. 1	F. 1	M. 3	F. 3	
3. Argyll	181	221	24	42	66	61	52	M. 32	F. 26	M. 1	F. 3	M. 1	F. 4	M. 1	F. 2	M. 1	F. 1	
4. Banff	55	71	15	36	11	22	11	M. 28	F. 14	M. 1	F. 3	M. 1	F. 2	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	
5. Berwick	28	36	11	26	4	10	4	M. 3	F. 3	M. 1	F. 3	M. 1	F. 2	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	
6. Bute	20	29	8	9	3	6	3	M. 5	F. 3	M. 1	F. 3	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	
7. Caithness	34	42	19	38	17	11	11	M. 3	F. 3	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	
8. Clackmannan	19	23	5	11	4	1	4	M. 1	F. 3	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	
9. Dumbarton	56	66	6	10	23	21	21	M. 8	F. 9	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	
10. Dumfries	57	62	21	22	16	17	16	M. 8	F. 9	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	
11. Edinburgh—																		
Urban District	284	311	46	90	89	116	87	M. 109	F. 6	M. 4	F. 6	M. 2	F. 15	M. 27	F. 29	M. 2	F. 2	
Mid-Lothian	77	78	12	19	20	27	20	M. 24	F. 8	M. 1	F. 3	M. 1	F. 6	M. 19	F. 47	M. 1	F. 1	
12. Elgin	51	66	12	26	13	13	13	M. 13	F. 11	M. 1	F. 4	M. 1	F. 6	M. 3	F. 2	M. 1	F. 1	
13. Fife	149	178	39	66	43	42	39	M. 30	F. 8	M. 2	F. 8	M. 2	F. 8	M. 1	F. 2	M. 2	F. 2	
14. Forfar	286	389	31	47	75	85	71	M. 83	F. 3	M. 2	F. 3	M. 2	F. 36	M. 18	F. 28	M. 2	F. 3	
15. Haddington	50	61	10	6	11	10	11	M. 5	F. 8	M. 1	F. 3	M. 1	F. 2	M. 3	F. 3	M. 1	F. 1	
16. Inverness	102	93	75	103	39	29	27	M. 27	F. 4	M. 2	F. 4	M. 2	F. 10	M. 6	F. 5	M. 3	F. 5	
17. Kincardine	35	37	4	5	9	5	9	M. 4	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	
18. Kinross	8	9	4	2	1	1	1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	
19. Kirkcudbright	28	33	16	14	8	17	16	M. 8	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	
20. Lanark	761	754	102	146	289	276	282	M. 270	F. 6	M. 12	F. 6	M. 41	F. 68	M. 35	F. 26	M. 1	F. 1	
21. Linlithgow	42	28	7	9	8	11	8	M. 4	F. 4	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 3	M. 1	F. 2	M. 1	F. 1	
22. Nairn	10	9	2	1	3	4	3	M. 1	F. 2	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	
23. Orkney	20	27	15	18	8	10	7	M. 9	F. 2	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	
24. Peebles	7	17	2	3	1	3	1	M. 1	F. 3	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	
25. Perth	143	159	53	70	28	43	28	M. 3	F. 3	M. 3	F. 3	M. 3	F. 6	M. 3	F. 6	M. 3	F. 6	
26. Renfrew	179	198	14	35	70	72	70	M. 34	F. 9	M. 19	F. 16	M. 13	F. 16	M. 7	F. 9	M. 2	F. 4	
27. Ross & Cromarty	74	91	50	53	28	24	21	M. 1	F. 6	M. 1	F. 6	M. 1	F. 8	M. 1	F. 8	M. 1	F. 6	
28. Roxburgh	48	60	11	8	10	14	10	M. 4	F. 9	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 3	M. 2	F. 2	M. 2	F. 2	
29. Selkirk	10	9	3	5	5	5	5	M. 2	F. 3	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	
30. Shetland	21	24	25	23	7	2	7	M. 2	F. 3	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	
31. Stirling	87	104	12	26	18	31	18	M. 3	F. 13	M. 2	F. 2	M. 2	F. 2	M. 3	F. 4	M. 2	F. 3	
32. Sutherland	31	29	12	19	3	8	3	M. 6	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	
33. Wigton	27	29	18	20	4	4	4	M. 2	F. 6	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	
TOTALS	3401	3773	742	1119	1014	1119	965	1046	42	44	428	102	275	306	176	111	40	49

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XV.

Proportion for each County per 100,000 of Population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1876 to 1885, also of those at 1st January 1886 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the Proportions of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.					
	Average number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the years 1876-85.	Total number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st Jan. 1886.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments, 1st January 1886.			Paupers of all Classes at 14th May 1885.
			In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	Total.	
1. Aberdeen.	49.8	265	148	73	221	45
2. Argyll.	75.8	465	355	...	355	110
3. Ayre.	49.2	217	139	45	184	33
4. Banff.	44.2	297	209	5	214	83
5. Berwick.	40.0	286	184	...	184	102
6. Bute.	59.5	380	284	...	284	96
7. Caithness.	52.4	334	168	...	168	166
8. Clackmannan.	40.0	160	118	14	132	28
9. Dumbarton.	42.8	180	95	62	157	23
10. Dumfries.	48.1	221	164	...	164	56
11. Edinburgh.	66.6	245	162	24	186	59
12. Elgin.	59.4	364	278	2	280	84
13. Fife.	42.4	263	203	...	203	60
14. Forfar.	57.7	285	170	68	238	47
15. Haddington.	56.6	327	247	31	278	49
16. Inverness.	64.3	438	228	...	228	211
17. Kincardine.	39.8	214	127	62	189	25
18. Kinross.	46.2	379	264	...	264	115
19. Kirkcudbright.	38.0	226	166	...	166	59
20. Lanark.	60.5	198	161	8	169	30
21. Linlithgow.	49.5	198	116	48	164	34
22. Nairn.	63.3	260	237	...	237	23
23. Orkney.	45.9	262	156	...	156	106
24. Peebles.	35.7	204	168	...	168	36
25. Perth.	57.6	331	210	30	240	91
26. Renfrew.	57.2	195	168	...	168	27
27. Ross and Cromarty.	54.1	365	232	...	232	133
28. Roxburgh.	39.0	202	176	...	176	27
29. Selkirk.	39.5	133	106	...	106	27
30. Shetland.	48.2	276	125	3	128	148
31. Stirling.	51.9	205	157	9	166	38
32. Sutherland.	51.8	398	269	4	273	125
33. Wigtown.	38.1	264	80	78	158	106
SCOTLAND.	55.4	249	172	22	194	55
						1564

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, or District Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1885.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	Into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
1. Aberdeen	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen Do. Montrose	187 3	190
2. Argyll	District Asylum of Argyll, &c.	63	63
3. Ayr	District Asylum of Ayr	107	107
4. Banff	District Asylum of Banff (Ladysbridge)	27	27
5. Berwick	District Asylum of Roxburgh, &c.	8	8
6. Bute	District Asylum of Argyll, &c.	9	9
7. Caithness	Royal Asylum, Montrose	15	15
8. Clackmannan	District Asylum of Fife, &c. Do. Stirling, &c.	1 4	5
9. Dumbarton	Royal Asylum, Glasgow District Asylum of Stirling, &c.	3 29	32
10. Dumfries	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	93	93
11. Edinburgh	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh Do. Perth District Asylum of Mid-Lothian, &c. Private Asylum, Mavisbank Do. Melville House Do. Mollendo House Do. Saughtonhall	276 1 59 3 1 6 15	361
12. Elgin	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen Do. Dundee Do. Montrose District Asylum of Banff (Ladysbridge) Do. Elgin	1 1 1 1 24	28
13. Fife	Royal Asylum, Dumfries Do. Edinburgh Do. Perth District Asylum of Fife, &c. Do. Mid-Lothian, &c.	1 1 2 79 1	84
14. Forfar	Royal Asylum, Dundee Do. Montrose District Asylum of Fife, &c.	118 67 7	192
15. Haddington	District Asylum of Haddington Do. Mid-Lothian, &c.	23 1	24
<i>Carry forward</i>			1,238

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of		Into the Asylum or House of		No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
16. Inverness		Royal Asylum, Edinburgh District Asylum, Inverness Barony Parochial Asylum	<i>Brought forward</i>	1	1,238
				65	
				1	
17. Kincardine		Royal Asylum, Montrose		4	67
18. Kinross		District Asylum of Fife, &c.		1	4
19. Kirkcudbright		Royal Asylum, Dumfries		9	1
20. Lanark		Royal Asylum, Dumfries,		3	9
		Do. Edinburgh		2	
		Do. Glasgow		170	
		Do. Montrose		1	9
		District Asylum of Argyll, &c.		3	
		Do. Ayr		1	
		Do. Glasgow		119	667
		Do. Inverness		1	
		Do. Mid-Lothian, &c.		1	
		Do. Perth		2	13
		Do. Stirling, &c.		6	
		Private Asylum, Westernmains		4	
		Abbey Parochial Asylum		1	10
		Barony Do.		173	
		Glasgow Do.		51	
		Govan Do.		97	12
		Greenock Do.		9	
		Paisley Do.		23	
21. Linlithgow		District Asylum of Stirling, &c.		13	5
22. Nairn		District Asylum of Inverness		10	97
23. Orkney		Royal Asylum, Edinburgh		2	
		Do. Montrose		9	
		District Asylum of Inverness		1	166
24. Peebles		District Asylum of Mid-Lothian, &c.		5	
25. Perth		Royal Asylum, Edinburgh		1	
		Do. Perth		24	36
		District Asylum of Perth		71	
		Do. Stirling, &c.		1	
26. Renfrew		Royal Asylum Dumfries		6	45
		Do. Edinburgh		1	
		Do. Glasgow		4	
		District Asylum of Argyll, &c.		2	6
		Abbey Parochial Asylum		33	
		Greenock Do.		74	
		Paisley Do.		46	97
27. Ross and Cromarty		Royal Asylum, Glasgow		1	
		District Asylum of Inverness		35	
28. Roxburgh		Royal Asylum, Edinburgh		1	166
		District Asylum of Roxburgh, &c.		44	
29. Selkirk		District Asylum of Mid-Lothian, &c.		1	
		Do. Roxburgh, &c.		5	36
<i>Carry forward</i>					45
					6
					2,376

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	Into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
30. Shetland	Royal Asylum, Montrose	<i>Brought forward</i> 8	2,376
31. Stirling .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	8
	Do. Glasgow	1	
	Do. Perth	1	
	District Asylum of Stirling, &c.	78	
	Private Asylum, Westernmains .	1	
32. Sutherland	District Asylum, Inverness	5	82
33. Wigtown	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	12	5
			12
	TOTAL,		2,483

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Private Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the year ended 31st December 1885.

Name.	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establishment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions	2	...	...	2
2. Private Asylums	6	...	...	6
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses	20	1	...	21
TOTAL	28	1	...	29

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1885.

(a) Royal and District Asylums.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	85.0	92.0	23	31	2	8	4	14	11	3	87	25.8	12.9	3.3	
	{ Pauper do.	197.0	206.0	69	72	14	30	36	35	22	17	20.3	41.7	11.2	8.7	
Total,		282.0	298.0	92	103	16	38	40	49	33	20	17.4	36.9	11.7	6.7	
2. Argyll District Asylum,		187.5	181.5	61	59	16	16	10	6	8	15	26.3	27.1	4.3	8.3	
3. Argyll District Asylum, at Lady'sbridge,		132.0	170.0	62	50	43	23	8	9	11	17	69.4	46.0	8.3	10.0	
4. Banff District Asylum, at Woodpark,		61.0	37.5	14	19	16	11	4	11	...	...	42.9	57.9	...	...
5. Banff District Asylum,		...	32.5	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	22.2	...	12.3
6. Dumfries Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	118.0	106.0	23	42	10	23	7	8	9	3	43.5	54.8	7.6	3.8	
	{ Pauper do.	101.0	113.5	27	44	10	41	3	3	6	4	37.0	40.9	3.0	5.3	
Total,		219.0	219.5	50	86	20	64	10	15	12	10	40.0	47.7	5.5	4.6	
7. Dundee Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	25.5	28.5	11	7	2	8	1	15	4	1	18.2	114.3	15.7	3.5	
	{ Pauper do.	94.5	160.0	53	69	16	14	45	58	21	16	30.2	20.3	22.2	10.0	
Total,		120.0	188.5	64	76	18	22	47	62	25	17	28.1	28.9	20.8	9.0	
8. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	153.5	134.5	36	42	9	15	17	16	17	10	35.7	35.7	7.4	9.3	
	{ Pauper do.	252.5	268.5	101	123	31	43	59	78	25	25	30.7	35.0	11.1	10.3	
Total,		406.0	403.0	137	165	40	58	76	94	42	35	29.2	35.2	10.3	8.7	
9. Elgin District Asylum,		55.0	64.0	15	13	3	8	1	1	3	6	20.0	61.5	3.5	9.4	
10. Fife and Kinross District Asylum,		165.5	191.5	42	52	14	21	16	19	8	13	33.3	40.4	4.8	6.8	
11. Glasgow Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	137.5	143.0	55	58	17	20	19	16	14	10	30.9	34.5	10.2	7.0	
	{ Pauper do.	127.5	145.0	61	8	23	3	37	15	10	5	37.7	37.5	7.8	7.8	
Total,		265.0	290.5	116	66	40	23	56	31	24	15	34.5	34.8	9.1	7.2	
12. Glasgow District Asylum at Bothwell,	{ Private patients,	102.0	89.5	63	65	29	28	22	26	7	8	10	46.0	43.1	11.2	11.2
	{ Pauper do.	50.0	56.0	17	12	6	6	7	7	8	1	35.3	50.0	16.0	1.6	
Total,		152.0	145.5	80	77	35	34	29	33	15	9	26.2	37.1	5.8	8.6	
13. Haddington District Asylum,		224.5	224.0	65	62	17	23	16	19	13	18	35.5	35.7	12.6	6.6	
14. Inverness District Asylum,		103.0	121.0	31	42	11	15	19	19	13	8	7.7	62.5	14.1	4.6	
15. Mid-Lothian District Asylum,		35.5	43.5	13	8	1	5	6	6	5	2	4.7	44.2	10.6	9.2	
16. Montrose Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	197.5	227.5	53	43	25	19	22	24	21	21	77.2	44.2	11.2	8.5	
	{ Pauper do.	233.0	271.0	66	51	26	24	28	30	26	23	39.4	47.1	11.2	2.3	
Total,		430.5	498.5	119	94	51	43	50	54	47	44	58.3	56.6	11.5	11.5	
17. Perth Royal Asylum,		124.5	139.5	33	47	12	18	9	12	6	5	41.7	54.5	6.0	4.6	
18. Perth District Asylum,		99.5	109.0	24	33	10	18	9	12	6	5	41.7	54.5	6.0	4.6	
19. Roxburgh District Asylum,		183.5	198.0	71	84	29	46	16	22	17	23	40.8	54.8	9.3	11.6	
20. Stirling District Asylum,																
GENERAL RESULTS,		3056.0	3245.0	1037	1110	359	445	389	441	263	257	34.6	40.1	8.6	7.9	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1885.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Mavisbank,.....	8·5	16·5	1	3	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	200·0	11·8	...
2. Melville House,.....	3·5	8·0	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	25·0
3. Mollendo House,.....	2·0	14·0	2	4	1	1	1	...	...	3	50·0	25·0	...	21·4
4. Saughton Hall,.....	22·5	26·5	3	12	...	3	...	3	4	1	...	25·0	17·8	3·8
5. Westermains,.....	1·0	13·0	...	6	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	66·7	...	7·7
6. Whitehouse,.....	6·5	21·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	15·4	4·7
GENERAL RESULTS,...	44·0	99·5	6	26	2	14	4	7	6	8	33·3	53·8	13·6	8·0

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences).

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley,...	42·5	56·0	23	17	5	8	10	5	5	6	21·7	47·1	11·8	10·7
2. Barony, Woodilee,	268·5	272·0	95	93	41	49	41	26	22	15	43·2	52·7	8·2	5·5
3. City, Glasgow,....	...	122·5	...	75	...	24	...	37	...	10	...	32·0	...	8·2
4. Govan, Glasgow,.	118·5	119·5	62	46	25	15	18	20	16	10	40·3	32·6	13·5	8·4
5. Greenock,.....	136·0	108·5	49	46	20	26	20	15	17	4	40·8	56·5	12·5	3·7
6. Paisley (Burgh),..	111·0	85·0	41	35	17	11	14	8	4	8	41·5	31·4	3·6	9·4
GENERAL RESULTS,	676·5	763·5	270	312	108	133	103	111	64	53	40·0	42·6	9·5	6·9

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1885.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfer.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (City),.....	39.5	50.0	16	3	4	...	5	1	...	4	40.0	...	...	8.0
2. Buchan (New Maud), ...	25.5	26.0	3	3	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	7.3	3.8
3. Cuninghame (Irvine), ...	47.0	49.0	2	8	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	4.3	8.2
4. Dumbarton,.....	29.0	29.5	4	2	...	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	3.4	10.2
5. Dundee East,	42.5	56.0	21	24	...	...	19	19	2	5	...	...	7.1	8.9
6. Dundee West,	30.0	34.5	20	46	...	4	7	22	1	3	...	8.7	3.3	8.7
7. Edinburgh (City),.....	34.5	40.0	27	8	7	...	8	6	3	2	25.9	...	8.7	5.0
8. Hamilton,.....	17.5	17.0	6	1	2	...	1	1	...	2	33.3	...	...	11.8
9. Inveresk (Musselburgh),.	*12.5	12.5	16	10	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	8.0	24.0
10. Kincardine (Stonehaven),	16.0	18.5	8	9	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	11.1	12.5	...
11. Linlithgow,.....	16.0	15.5	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	6.5
12. Old Machar (Aberdeen).	24.5	25.0	2	5	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	40.0	...	4.0
13. Old Monkland,	§13.0	11.0	20	15	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7.7	...
14. Perth,.....	20.0	19.0	1	3	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	10.5
15. Wigtown (Stranraer),....	19.0	15.0	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL RESULTS,....	386.5	418.5	144	136	13	7	54	72	16	31	9.0	5.1	4.1	7.4

* Average of 8 months.

§ Average of 4 months.

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharged not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan,	27.0	22.5	4	4	...	...	4	4	2	1
Larbert,	126.0	58.5	23	9	...	...	19	8	6	4
TOTAL ...	153.0	81.0	27	13	...	...	23	12	8	5

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics admitted into Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, the Numbers Discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered, and the Numbers that Died therein, in each Month and each Quarter of the year 1885.

MONTHS.	NUMBERS.															
	ADMITTED.*				DISCHARGED.								DIED.			
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.*							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January	22	14	67	83	2	6	30	40	4	4	10	14	8	1	25	37
February	15	23	67	71	4	1	33	32	3	6	20	16	7	2	25	18
March	12	19	77	95	9	9	45	46	3	10	16	29	6	6	26	29
Total in 1st Quarter	49	56	211	249	15	16	108	118	10	20	46	59	21	9	76	84
April	10	22	81	96	3	12	32	38	8	4	18	55	5	2	26	23
May	19	24	85	95	5	5	32	48	6	10	13	29	7	6	16	35
June	20	15	110	104	8	9	38	35	4	5	20	12	7	3	21	28
Total in 2d Quarter	49	61	276	295	16	26	102	121	18	19	51	96	19	11	63	86
July	18	25	103	90	7	11	43	31	10	7	13	22	5	4	23	16
August	15	25	78	94	5	6	39	48	5	4	30	23	6	5	19	25
September	19	17	71	87	4	8	39	45	2	4	21	31	4	4	14	23
Total in 3d Quarter	52	67	252	271	16	25	121	124	17	15	64	76	15	13	56	64
October	14	21	79	86	3	15	28	37	3	8	20	24	9	2	24	27
November	16	21	76	89	—	10	25	35	11	10	22	24	7	3	23	22
December	20	21	90	86	4	15	44	57	5	5	10	14	3	5	33	23
Total in 4th Quarter	50	63	245	261	7	40	97	129	19	23	52	62	19	10	80	72
GENERAL TOTALS	200	247	984	1076	54	107	428	492	64	77	213	293	74	43	275	306

* In the Annual Reports previous to the twenty-third (1881) the numbers given for patients admitted, and discharged not recovered, included patients transferred from one establishment to another. In the above Table, and in those given for the five previous years, patients so transferred have not been included. It is necessary to note this to prevent mistakes when comparing the figures of these years with those of previous years.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.

Table showing the Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients discharged therefrom, Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1885.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS	Number Admitted.		Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered (including Transfers).																		
			Under 1 Month.			Over 1 and under 3 Months.			Over 3 and under 6 Months.			Over 6 and under 9 Months.			Over 9 and under 12 Months.			Over 12 and under 18 Months.			Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.			Over 2 and under 3 Years.			Over 3 and under 5 Years.			Over 5 Years.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Aberdeen . . .	92	103	8	11	11	1	11	1	11	2	4	3	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argyll . . .	61	59	3	...	...	3	2	5	4	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ayr . . .	62	50	10	1	18	5	8	7	4	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banff, Ladysbridge . . .	14	19	...	...	2	2	1	4	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banff, Woodpark . . .	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumfries . . .	50	86	4	2	6	11	5	13	1	8	2	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee . . .	64	76	...	...	3	2	7	8	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh . . .	137	165	3	4	9	16	13	14	6	11	3	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgin . . .	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fife . . .	42	52	3	1	6	11	3	3	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow Royal . . .	116	66	5	16	9	10	3	3	7	3	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow District, Bothwell . . .	63	65	4	2	12	13	6	7	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haddington . . .	17	12	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverness . . .	65	62	1	3	11	3	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mid-Lothian . . .	31	42	1	1	3	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montrose . . .	66	51	3	11	4	4	8	2	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth Royal . . .	14	16	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth District . . .	33	47	...	...	4	10	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roxburgh . . .	24	33	2	...	...	1	2	3	1	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stirling . . .	71	84	2	7	11	14	6	12	3	6	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS . . .	1037	1110	42	25	126	121	86	119	35	79	23	30	17	29	8	15	11	8	6	12	5	7	70	64	39	56	50	62	61	75	65	94	104
																																90	

Table showing the Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients discharged therefrom, Recovered and Not Recovered in the Year 1885.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences).

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Number Ad- mitted.		Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered, (including Transfers).											
			Under 1 Month.		Over 1 and under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 9 Months.		Over 9 and under 12 Months.		Over 12 and under 18 Months.		Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 3 Years.		Over 3 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Abbey	23	17	8	3	2	10	14	10	10	13	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Barony	95	93	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	13	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Glasgow	75	75	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	13	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Govan	62	45	14	5	7	5	2	2	2	2	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Greenock	49	46	6	3	6	8	6	6	6	6	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Paisley Burgh	41	35	6	6	2	6	6	6	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTALS	270	312	39	29	31	43	21	29	5	19	6	4	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

(d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Number Ad- mitted.		Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered, (including Transfers).											
			Under 1 Month.		Over 1 and under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 9 Months.		Over 9 and under 12 Months.		Over 12 and under 18 Months.		Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 3 Years.		Over 3 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Aberdeen	10	8	3	3	2	10	14	10	10	13	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Buchan	3	3	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	13	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cuninghame	2	8	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	13	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dumbarton	4	2	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	13	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dundee East	21	24	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	13	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dundee West	20	46	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	13	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Edinburgh	27	8	1	1	2	10	10	10	10	13	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hamilton	6	1	1	1	2	10	10	10	10	13	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Inveresk	16	10	1	1	2	10	10	10	10	13	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kincardine	8	9	1	1	2	10	10	10	10	13	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Linlithgow	2	3	1	1	2	10	10	10	10	13	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Old Machar	2	5	1	1	2	10	10	10	10	13	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Old Monkland	20	15	1	1	2	10	10	10	10	13	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Perth	1	3	1	1	2	10	10	10	10	13	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wigtown	2	1	1	1	2	10	10	10	10	13	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTALS	144	136	1	1	4	2	3	8	1	8	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

The Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients who died therein in the year 1885, and the Average Ages at Death.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

The Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients who died therein in the year 1885, and the Average Ages at Death.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		MONTHS.												YEARS.						Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			Under 1						Over 12 and under 18.						Over 10 and under 20.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	M.	F.	Under 1 and under 3.	Over 3 and under 6.	Over 6 and under 9.	Over 9 and under 12.	Over 12 and under 18.	M.	F.	Over 14 and under 2.	Over 2 and under 3.	Over 3 and under 5.	Over 5 and under 10.	Over 10 and under 20.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Aberdeen	39.5	50.0	1</

* Average of 8 months.

† Average of 4 months.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1885.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																															
		Average Number Resident.				Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.	Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.						General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Aberdeen . . .	282.0	298.0	33	20	13	10	8	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Argyll . . .	187.5	181.5	8	15	1	6	8	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ayr . . .	132.0	170.0	11	17	6	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Banff, Lady'sbridge . . .	61.0	37.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banff, Woodpark . . .	...	32.5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumfries . . .	219.0	219.5	12	10	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee . . .	120.0	188.5	25	17	14	7	6	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Edinburgh . . .	406.0	403.0	42	35	11	17	3	5	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elgin . . .	55.0	64.0	3	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fife . . .	165.5	191.5	8	13	3	9	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Glasgow Royal . . .	265.0	207.5	24	15	12	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Glasgow District, Bothwell . . .	102.0	89.5	5	10	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Haddington . . .	50.0	56.0	8	1	3	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inverness . . .	224.5	224.0	13	18	4	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mid-Lothian . . .	103.0	121.0	13	8	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montrose . . .	233.0	271.0	26	23	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perth Royal . . .	43.0	43.5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perth District . . .	124.5	139.5	7	16	4	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roxburgh . . .	99.5	109.0	6	5	3	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stirling . . .	183.5	198.0	17	23	4	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS	3056.0	3245.0	263	257	101	101	20	23	23	11	46	13	5	15	22	21	31	40	35	24	26	32	11	11	10	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	1

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.—*continued*.
Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1885.
(b) *Private Asylums*.

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																												
Average Number Resident.			Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.	
M.	P.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	F.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurysm, etc.	Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.	Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.	General Debility and Old Age.	Suicides and Accidents.	Cause unknown.								
Mavisbank	8.5	16.5	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Melville House	3.5	8.0	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mollendo House	2.0	14.0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Saughton Hall	22.5	26.5	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Westernmains	1.0	13.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Whitehouse	6.5	21.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTALS	44.0	99.5	6	8	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
(c) Parochial Asylums (Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences)																												
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.																												
Abbey	42.5	56.0	5	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Barony	268.5	272.0	15	12	12	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Glasgow	132.5	172.0	10	10	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Govan	118.5	119.5	16	10	8	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Greenock	136.0	108.5	17	4	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Paisley Burgh	111.0	85.0	4	8	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTALS	676.5	768.5	63	53	33	28	4	3	3	5	13	1	2	1	3	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.—*continued*.
 Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1885.
 (d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																												
	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.						General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause Unknown.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Aberdeen	39.5	50.0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buchan	25.5	26.0	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cunninghame	47.0	49.0	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton	29.0	29.5	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee East	42.5	56.0	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee West	30.0	34.5	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh	34.5	40.0	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton	17.5	17.0	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inveresk	*12.5	12.5	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine	16.0	18.5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linthgow	16.0	15.5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Machar	24.5	25.0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Monkland	+13.0	11.0	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth	20.0	19.0	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigtown	19.0	15.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	386.5	418.5	1631	5	6	3	3	1	1

* Average of 8 months. + Average of 4 months.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIII.

Return of Expenditure for each County on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 14th May 1885.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics relieved during the Year.	Number of Days during the Year on which Relief was granted to Patients.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients during the Year.				Extra Expenditure for Lunatics, Trial, &c., of Patients, &c.	Total Expenditure during the Year.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives or others.				Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Government.											
		Total.				In Royal District and Pauper Lunatic Asylums and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.				In Lunatic Asylums with Restricted Licences.						In Private Dwellings.															
		In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal District and Pauper Lunatic Asylums and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Lunatic Asylums with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Lunatic Asylums with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.			Total.															
1 Aberdeen	384	468	146,706	70,789	39,369	296,863	57.1	27.5	15.4	10,583	18	2	3,472	9	2	1,489	11	3	370	9	8	15,916	8	3	590	3	6	6,421	15	6	
2 Argyll	192	200	95,989	36,589	32,518	127,697	74.5	21.5	25.5	5,756	9	6	1,122	11	4	1,122	11	4	325	15	4	7,182	13	4	139	15	3	3,200	14	2	
3 Ayr	262	309	109,515	36,589	28,546	169,650	64.6	1.1	28.2	7,351	4	4	1,820	18	8	686	9	7	325	15	4	10,413	8	9	847	15	1	4,216	11	1	
4 Banff	40	125	46,683	730	18,646	66,059	70.7	...	34.1	2,952	0	11	33	0	5	589	4	1	82	6	4	3,768	12	9	77	5	1	1,648	14	8	
5 Berwick	42	70	24,351	...	12,603	36,954	65.9	...	25.4	1,192	2	4	...	...	...	282	8	1	33	1	9	2,653	17	11	130	2	9	948	1	4	
6 Bute	32	42	18,250	...	6,205	24,455	74.6	...	45.1	2,118	2	4	...	...	...	774	16	11	124	1	5	1,437	12	2	115	6	10	600	8	7	
7 Cathness	35	92	27,767	...	2,463	17,072	75.2	...	14.5	1,015	19	10	74	17	4	117	15	4	30	10	9	3,017	9	5	68	16	7	1,237	12	3	
8 Clackmannan	30	27	13,363	...	5,379	50,863	54.2	...	10.6	2,052	3	9	1,032	11	8	222	16	7	124	13	3	3,482	5	0	247	12	3	1,380	14	3	
9 Dumbarton	85	96	27,665	...	16,755	44,419	73.5	...	10.6	2,052	4	9	1,648	17	7	2,992	4	8	158	0	11	3,999	8	7	55	5	1	1,616	19	2	
10 Dumfries	95	110	45,619	...	16,755	62,374	73.5	...	18.6	2,093	18	11	...	...	...	592	2	11	110	0	11	2,467	10	5	85	16	7	1,380	14	3	
11 Edinburgh	945	680	245,140	26,175	14,343	259,705	76.0	...	0.6	2.4	7,142	2	...	...	...	1,771	8	3	328	13	4	3,418	6	0	280	0	1	1,435	10	2	
12 Elgin	223	289	121,386	...	38,369	156,507	74.0	...	19.3	8.8	14,563	9	1	3,178	3	11	1,051	15	5	279	8	2	13,072	16	6	619	0	9	7,559	18	8
13 Forfar	385	539	204,766	...	25,318	284,962	70.6	...	15.5	13.9	24,626	15	0	124	8	0	2,254	10	1	204	13	10	3,061	19	2	141	6	3	1,184	12	0
14 Glasgow	198	219	65,466	...	69,487	134,953	68.5	...	28.6	51.5	3,948	11	4	...	...	...	2,347	7	1	204	13	10	6,500	12	3	92	2	7	2,982	6	6
15 Haddington	68	74	36,371	...	2,478	38,369	74.0	...	28.6	10.9	1,312	8	0	373	8	3	117	8	0	53	18	7	1,856	17	7	106	14	7	730	8	1
16 Inverness	47	48	18,188	...	2,148	8,358	74.3	...	...	25.7	357	4	9	...	...	...	350	0	9	6	15	6	464	1	0	46	12	10	207	3	8
17 Kincardine	14	13	6,210	...	8,998	31,599	71.5	...	...	28.5	1,571	9	6	...	...	...	4,437	19	6	1,255	4	11	1,982	15	0	8	12	2	869	16	9
18 Kinross	49	53	22,532	...	5,601	30,738	54.2	...	2.1	18.2	1,344	16	5	407	3	10	235	12	10	17	6	2	46,329	17	1	2,273	4	12	17,308	6	2
19 Kirkcubright	1187	1140	550,314	13,519	89,482	639,315	84.2	...	25.1	18.2	1,344	16	5	407	3	10	235	12	10	17	6	2	46,329	17	1	2,273	4	12	17,308	6	2
20 Lanark	52	44	17,425	7,732	5,601	30,738	56.7	...	25.1	18.2	1,344	16	5	407	3	10	235	12	10	17	6	2	46,329	17	1	2,273	4	12	17,308	6	2
21 Leithgow	13	14	6,195	...	1,766	7,962	77.8	...	...	22.2	352	0	2	...	...	...	357	15	0	135	15	10	1,817	15	5	98	19	6	619	18	1
22 Na hrow	37	55	17,495	...	11,765	29,258	59.8	...	...	40.2	1,354	14	9	...	...	...	357	15	0	135	15	10	1,817	15	5	98	19	6	619	18	1
23 Orkney	9	22	8,461	...	1,821	10,282	83.3	...	...	28.4	613	10	6	...	...	...	215	8	0	18	18	0	691	1	3	38	0	3	254	8	11
24 Peebles	9	22	8,461	...	1,821	10,282	83.3	...	...	28.4	613	10	6	...	...	...	215	8	0	18	18	0	691	1	3	38	0	3	254	8	11
25 Perth	228	256	98,192	...	17,453	155,867	60.8	...	...	11.2	7,143	16	6	864	4	6	1,855	18	2	236	12	5	10,359	16	8	815	12	8	3,920	8	7
26 Ross	145	166	61,151	...	39,471	100,622	60.8	...	...	39.2	3,623	18	8	...	...	...	1,276	10	1	241	14	10	5,041	19	7	73	17	7	2,323	15	1
27 Roxburgh	69	81	37,839	...	6,200	44,039	86.0	...	...	...	3,623	18	8	...	...	...	2,276	10	1	241	14	10	5,041	19	7	73	17	7	2,323	15	1
28 Selkirk	13	14	6,498	...	1,632	8,130	79.9	...	...	14.0	3,618	7	11	...	...	...	52	5	1	11	0	0	581	13	0	58	13	0	105	10	9
29 Shetland	51	54	15,255	...	1,632	16,887	76.7	...	...	20.1	1,169	5	11	22	0	0	459	10	3	176	6	6	1,827	12	2	478	5	4	662	10	1
30 Stirling	125	158	66,632	4,921	13,577	84,753	76.7	...	...	4.9	5,004	7	1	258	16	0	659	19	2	118	6	11	6,041	9	2	478	5	4	2,189	18	0
31 Sutherland	46	52	20,516	...	11,277	32,168	63.8	...	...	1.1	1,168	7	8	20	0	0	397	8	0	145	11	2	1,641	6	11	39	10	1	718	18	10
32 Tain	52	61	10,597	...	13,649	35,078	39.2	...	...	30.9	1,640	3	1	557	11	9	514	10	6	64	1	1	1,776	6	5	38	3	11	846	16	4
33 Wigton	52	61	10,597	...	13,649	35,078	39.2	...	...	30.9	1,640	3	1	557	11	9	514	10	6	64	1	1	1,776	6	5	38	3	11	846	16	4
Totals & Averages	5149	5912	2,372,041	270,916	686,420	3,329,387	71.2	81	20.6	169,691	3	11	14,641	3	8	28,183	10	9	6,240	13	0	218,746	11	4	10,142	6	6	85,111	13	6	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIV.

Expenditure by Parochial Boards on account of Pauper Lunatics
for each Year from 1858 to 1884-85.

YEARS.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.		In Private Dwellings.		For Certificates, Cost of Transport, &c.		Total Expenditure.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1858	61,303	8 0	14,230	4 3	5118	9 8	80,652	1 11
1859	68,326	17 3	15,054	16 2	4763	11 9	88,145	5 2
1860	73,982	0 6	14,666	10 3	3899	2 5	92,547	13 2
1861	78,497	0 5	14,855	19 11	3979	11 0	97,332	11 4
1862	80,061	1 3	14,567	10 6	3558	0 10	98,186	12 7
1863	81,285	6 3	14,668	4 4	3957	3 7	99,910	14 2
Average of 5 Years	76,430	9 2	14,762	12 3	4031	9 11	95,224	11 3
1864	83,284	13 8	14,892	9 10	4505	5 0	102,682	8 6
1865	86,202	15 7	15,107	1 6	3664	16 2	104,974	13 3
1866	91,338	5 6	15,236	7 7	4229	18 0	110,804	11 1
1867	97,508	14 7	15,151	18 6	4526	6 3	117,186	19 4
1868	104,951	0 8	15,396	5 6	5073	13 5	125,420	19 7
Average of 5 Years	92,657	2 0	15,156	16 7	4399	19 9	112,213	18 5
1869	111,168	12 5	15,508	14 8	5092	6 8	131,709	13 9
1870	113,220	19 3	15,825	11 11	4546	11 7	139,598	2 9
1871	113,568	14 11	16,166	15 4	4446	13 7	134,182	3 10
1872	115,413	14 3	17,013	1 11	4737	16 5	137,164	12 7
1873	126,480	3 1	17,211	8 7	5267	8 11	148,959	0 7
Average of 5 Years	115,970	8 9	16,345	2 6	4806	3 5	137,121	14 8
1874-75	136,420	17 1	17,097	13 3	4288	1 7	157,806	11 11
1875-76	143,305	7 7	17,339	13 3	4616	1 1	165,261	1 11
1876-77	151,181	3 9	17,889	12 11	4517	3 8	173,588	0 4
1877-78	160,043	7 7	18,087	11 4	5252	6 8	183,383	5 7
1878-79	164,388	3 1	18,518	8 0	5373	2 1	188,279	13 2
Average of 5 Years	151,067	15 10	17,786	11 9	4809	7 0	173,663	14 7
1879-80	168,433	7 5	19,365	11 0	5787	7 2	193,586	5 7
1880-81	174,932	16 11	20,532	16 4	5602	10 8	201,068	3 11
1881-82	182,406	6 7	21,830	6 2	6314	0 11	210,550	13 8
1882-83	182,109	18 9	24,593	1 10	6505	15 1	213,208	15 8
1883-84	181,085	9 11	26,449	0 0	6730	3 7	214,264	13 6
Average of 5 Years	177,793	11 11	22,554	3 1	6187	19 6	206,535	14 6
1884-5	184,322	7 7	28,183	10 9	6240	13 0	218,746	11 4

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXV.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in the different Classes of Establishments and in Private Dwellings in each of the Ten Years 1875-76 to 1884-85.

ASYLUMS.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8	1878-9	1879-80.	1880-1	1881-2	1882-3	1883-4	1884-5.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . .	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
In Private Asylums, . . .	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	1 1
In Parochial Asylums, . . .										
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	1 2	1 2	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1
In Private Dwellings, . . .	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9	0 9	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
GENERAL AVERAGES, . . .	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVI.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 14th May 1885.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor- houses with Re- stricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages. (This also includes the Extra Expendi- ture for Cer- tificates of Lunacy, Cost of Transport, &c.)	Percentage of Patients.		
					In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licen's'd Wards of Poor- houses with Re- stricted Li- cences.	In Private Dwell- ings.
1. Aberdeen, . . .	s. d. 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	57·1	27·5	15·4
2. Argyll, . . .	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	74·5	...	25·5
3. Ayre, . . .	1 4	1 0	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	64·6	21·5	13·9
4. Banff, . . .	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	70·7	1·1	28·2
5. Berwick, . . .	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	65·9	...	34·1
6. Bute, . . .	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	0 11	1 2	74·6	...	25·4
7. Caithness, . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	54·9	...	45·1
8. Clackmannan, . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	73·2	7·3	14·5
9. Dumbarton, . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	54·2	35·2	10·6
10. Dumfries, . . .	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	73·1	...	26·9
11. Edinburgh, . . .	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	73·5	7·9	18·6
12. Elgin, . . .	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	74·0	0·6	25·4
13. Fife, . . .	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0 11	1 2	76·0	...	24·0
14. Forfar, . . .	1 5	1 2	0 10	1 4	71·9	19·3	8·8
15. Haddington, . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	80·6	5·5	13·9
16. Inverness, . . .	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	0 8	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	48·5	...	51·5
17. Kincardine, . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	60·5	28·6	10·9
18. Kinross, . . .	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	74·3	...	25·7
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3	71·5	...	28·5
20. Lanark, . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0	1 5	84·2	2·1	13·7
21. Linlithgow, . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 10	1 4	56·7	25·1	18·2
22. Nairn, . . .	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	77·8	...	22·2
23. Orkney, . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	59·8	...	40·2
24. Peebles, . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	82·3	...	17·7
25. Perth, . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	62·5	9·1	28·4
26. Renfrew, . . .	1 8	...	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	88·8	...	11·2
27. Ross, . . .	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	60·8	...	39·2
28. Roxburgh, . . .	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	0 11	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	86·0	...	14·0
29. Selkirk, . . .	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	79·9	...	20·1
30. Shetland, . . .	1 6	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	46·7	1·1	52·2
31. Stirling, . . .	1 6	1 3	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	78·7	4·9	16·4
32. Sutherland, . . .	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	63·8	1·1	35·1
33. Wigtown, . . .	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 9	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	30·2	30·9	38·9
TOTAL	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	71·2	8·1	20·6

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVII.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal and District Asylums and the estimated Annual Cost of Patients in Parochial Asylums and Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	£26 0 0	£28 0 0	£25 0 0	£28 0* 0
Dumfries " " " "	25 0 0	32 0 0	25 0 0	40 0 0
Dundee " " " "	28 12 0	32 0 0	25 0 0	28 12 0
Edinburgh " " " "	33 10 0	33 10 0	31 0 0	31 0 0
Glasgow " " " "	2 { 31 4 0 } { 31 12 8 }	34 17 8	30 0 0	40 0 0
Montrose " " " "	28 12 0	34 0 0	25 0 0	42 0 0
Perth " " " "	...	...	30 0 0	60 0 0

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum, Ayr	£23 8 0	£32 0 0	£23 8 0	£39 0 0
Banff, Lady'sbridge " "	24 0 0	22 16 3	22 16 3	22 16 3
Banff, Woodpark " "	22 16 3	22 16 3	22 16 3	22 16 3
Elgin " "	22 16 3	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Fife " "	21 0 0	...	...	...
Glasgow " "	24 1 0	39 0 0	...	...
Haddington " "	26 0 0	...	30 0 0	...
Inverness " "	21 0 0	...	30 0 0	36 0 0
Mid-Lothian " "	29 0 0	32 0 0	...	...
Perth " "	26 0 0	...	...	40 0 0
Roxburgh " "	29 0 0	29 0 0	...	35 0 0
Stirling " "	27 10 0	32 0 0	35 0 0	...

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS (i.e., LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES WITH UNRE- STRICTED LICENCES).	5Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.	PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS. — (Continued.)	5Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.
Abbey Parochial Asylum	£ s. d. 25 16 9	£ s. d. 32 10 0	Govan Parochial Asylum	£ s. d. 25 0 6	£ s. d. 32 10 0
Barony " "	24 4 3	33 16 0	Greenock " "	23 8 0	332 10 0
Glasgow " "	25 3 9	31 17 0	Paisley " "	27 14 8	332 10 0 35 2 0

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES, WITH RESTRICTED LICENCES.	5Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.	LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES. — (Continued.)	5Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.
Aberdeen, . . .	£ s. d. 19 18 18	£ s. d. 22 2 0	Inveresk, . . .	£ s. d. 19 5 8	£ s. d. ...
Buchan, . . .	15 7 8	...	Kincardine, . . .	18 10 0	20 0 0
Cunlithgown, . . .	19 12 8	...	Linlithgow, . . .	16 18 0	21 4 8
Dumbarton, . . .	22 2 0	23 8 0	Old Machar, . . .	18 1 4	20 0 0
Dundee, East, . . .	20 12 9	21 4 8	Old Monkland, . . .	20 18 2	24 14 6
Dundee, West, . . .	20 11 8	...	Perth, . . .	18 12 8	22 2 0
Edinburgh, . . .	26 8 8	...	Wigtown, . . .	21 7 11	...
Hamilton, . . .	18 19 2	...			

¹ Not including clothes.

² The lowest rate in the Glasgow Royal Asylum is a special rate for patients from Glasgow City parish; the second is a special rate for patients from certain other parishes in the District.

³ For exceptional cases.

⁴ Each case applying for reduction by reason of poverty is separately considered by the Directors.

⁵ The rent is taken as the proportion allocated to the lunatic wards of the gross rental in the valuation roll for the year, divided by the number of inmates for which the wards are licenced.

⁶ For paupers from Glasgow City Parish and parishes in Lower Ward of Renfrewshire.

⁷ For paupers from all other parishes.

⁸ For paupers from city parish of Glasgow.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVIII.

The Expenditure of District Lunacy Boards during the Financial Year 1884-85, in Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up and Furnishing District Asylums.

ASYLUMS.	1. Land.		2. Buildings, Improvements, Alterations, and Additions.	3. Expenditure on Farm.			5. Miscellaneous Expenses.	6. Loans.		7. Total Providing Expenses.	8. 4 Deduct Proportion pay- able to the Pro- viding Account of Profits on keeping Private Patients, Rent of Lands, &c.	9. Net Pro- viding Expenses.
	Purchase of Land other than Fenced Grounds.	1 Rent or Fee-duty of Asylum Grounds.		Purchase of Farm Lands.	Erection of Build- ings and Improve- ments.	Total.		Instal- ments.	Interests.			
1. Argyll, . . .	£ 166	£ 166	£ 166	£ .	£ 14	£ 14	£ 921	£ 1,185	£ 958	£ 7,176	£ 274	£ 6,902
2. Ayr, . . .	152	152	152	203	404	404	82	1,063	327	2,181	.	2,181
3. Banff, . . .	25	25	25	525	.	.	64	704	377	1,695	.	1,695
4. Elgin, . . .	131	131	131	196	.	.	36	2	5912	971	7	964
5. Fife, . . .	.	.	.	456	.	.	154	1,558	1,100	2,668	685	2,611
6. Glasgow, . . .	148	312	438	.	.	.	600	11,370	2,377	13,747	524	14,603
7. Haddington, . . .	2	2	104	.	.	.	42	433	234	667	164	651
8. Inverness, . . .	392	392	614	.	17	17	149	1,625	1,034	2,659	108	3,739
9. Midlothian, . . .	82	82	526	.	81	81	215	1,348	1,664	3,012	303	3,638
10. Perth, . . .	.	.	414	.	.	.	57	1,639	986	2,625	.	3,096
11. Roxburgh, . . .	.	.	1,167	.	.	.	114	1,459	1,748	4,541	138	4,403
12. Stirling, . . .	285	285	568	.	.	.	98.	.	.	980	512	468
Totals, . . .	148	1,399	9,056	.	516	516	2,482	22,384	10,805	47,666	2,715	44,951

1. Rents or fee-duty of farm lands proper form a part of Maintenance Expenditure, and appear in Table XXXII showing the receipts and expenses of asylum farms.

2. This sum includes both instalment of principal and interest on Elgin Loans.

3. Under this heading appears such expenditure as is needed for the complete equipment of the Asylum and of additions to it, and articles rendered necessary by increase of population. The current Expenditure under this heading is given in the Table following.

4. The profit from private patients is divided equally between the providing and the maintenance accounts.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIX.

The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the Maintenance and Management of Pauper Lunatics during the Financial Year 1884-85¹

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM 15TH MAY 1884 TO 15TH MAY 1885.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
ASYLUMS		Number of Patients at 1st January 1885, being About the Middle of the Financial Year.	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.		15.		16.		17.		18. Salaries and Wages				19.		20.		21.		22.		23.		ASYLUMS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
			Butcher Meat Fresh, Cured, and Tinned; Condensed Preparations of Meat, Poultry, and Game.		Fish, Fresh and Cured.		MILK.		Butter, Lard, Eggs, and Cheese.		Bread, Flour, Meal, Barley, Peas, Rice, &c.		Potatoes, Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		Sugar.		Treacle.		Tea and Coffee.		Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.		Fresh and dry Fruits and Minor Articles of Food.		Tobacco.		Household Requisites.		Laundry Requisites.		Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.		Medicines and Surgical Appliances.		Fuel, Gas, and Water.		Of Officers.		Of Attendants and Servants.		Of Artisans.		Total of Salaries and Wages.		Fees, Taxes, Amusements, Funeral Expenses, Carriage of Articles, Conveyance, and Incidental Expenses.		Furniture and Furnishings.		TOTAL MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.				DEDUCT—Profit on Farm and Garden, Profit from Keeping Private Patients, Receipts for Work done by Patients or Attendants other than for Asylum, &c.		NET MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
			Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.

¹ GENERAL NOTES.—(a) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely to those payable out of the poor rate. The expenses in connection with lands, buildings, furnishings, &c., payable out of County Assessments, are given in the Table preceding.

² The Asylums of Argyll and Roxburgh had each four patients boarded on the *London* voyage.

³ The cost of furniture and furnishings included in this Table, refer only to the replacement or repair of what has been worn out or destroyed. The cost of furniture and furnishings required for original buildings or additions is given in the Table preceding.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXX.

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, supplied to each District Asylum, during the Financial Year 1884-85; and the Price of each article supplied.

(1) In the cases marked thus, the article formed part of the asylum dietary, but the quantity for this year has not been ascertained.

(2) In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part of the asylum dietary, but the quantity was below 1 lb. per inmate during the year.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXXI.

Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1884-85; and Prices at which the Produce supplied has been Estimated.

FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		QUANTITIES AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF SUPPLIES TO ASYLUMS FROM ASYLUM FARMS AND GARDENS.										PRICES AT WHICH PRODUCE SUPPLIED TO ASYLUMS HAS BEEN ESTIMATED.										FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		Butcher Meat.		Poultry.		Milk.		Butter.		Eggs.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables.		Fresh Fruits.		Sundries.		Total Estimated Value.				Butcher Meat.		Poultry.		Milk.		Butter.		Eggs.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables.		Fresh Fruits.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
cwt.	£	lbs.	£	gals.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	lbs.	£	£	£	£	£	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per gal. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
1. Argyll.	350	1282	.	.	20036	1002	.	(1).	2	785	160	295	149	(1).	10	(2)142	2747	3	13	3	.	.	.	0	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1

* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

(1) Weight not furnished.

(2) Includes board of four patients at Argyll Asylum farm.

(3) In cases marked thus, the article was produced only to a very small extent, and its value is included in the column headed 'Sundries.'

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXXII.

Acreage of Farms attached to District Asylums; Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and of Gardens during the Financial Year 1884-85; and Profit shown on the Year's transactions.

FARMS AND GARDENS * OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Acreage of Farm.			Receipts.												Expenses.												Profit.	
	Arable or in Per- manent Pasture.	Non-Arable.	Total.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.		11.
				Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1886.	Butcher Meat.	Poultry.	Milk.	Butter and Cheese.	Eggs.	Potatoes.	Green Vegetables.	Fresh Fruits.	Grain.	Live Stock.	Wool, Hides, Skins.	Grazing, Cartage, and Sundries.	Total.	Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1884.	Rent.	Interest on Unre- paid Outlay from Providing Account on Stock and Improvements.	Live Stock.	Implements and Harness.	Seeds and Plants.	Feeding, Roots, Fodder, Stuffs.	Manures.	Paid Labour.	Miscellaneous.		Total.
1. Argyll,	225	300	525	2116	1392	.	1056	3	2	176	153	10	.	26	114	(1)243	5291	2305	380	.	972	43	174	345	94	218	(2)349	4880	411
2. Ayr,	72	.	72	50	.	.	.	.	.	16	163	.	.	292	.	34	555	52	.	.	19	67	20	19	131	12	320	235	
3. Banff,	120	.	120	1643	279	3	241	8	5	126	49	4	127	130	12	46	2673	1521	176	.	195	47	20	200	63	86	29	2337	336
4. Elgin,	133	7	140	941	.	2	92	26	7	33	70	.	71	34	.	39	1315	854	203	.	58	6	27	5	47	42	63	1305	10
5. Fife,	80	.	80	455	47	.	348	.	.	154	204	12	122	233	.	150	1725	513	167	(3)218	178	9	56	165	25	143	41	1515	210
6. * Glasgow (Bothwell),	.	.	.	89	.	.	.	.	.	11	48	2	.	.	.	.	150	.	.	.	.	10	12	18	3	41	.	84	66
7. Haddington,	26	2	28	261	42	4	152	.	12	31	43	8	71	36	.	(4)164	824	250	111	9	24	29	19	31	48	138	45	704	120
8. Inverness,	83	40	123	351	13	.	44	6	6	138	248	1	17	86	52	1	957	341	66	14	.	32	35	10	57	93	29	677	280
9. Midlothian,	68	15	83	660	135	6	499	.	39	112	117	14	.	129	.	91	1802	676	38	.	227	33	58	458	73	132	14	1709	93
10. * Perth, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	(5)203	.	.	.	5	6	16	55	.	68	12	162	41	
11. * Roxburgh, . . . .	.	.	.	128	76	.	.	.	.	20	75	4	.	24	.	.	327	90	.	.	18	7	23	.	6	102	2	248	79
12. Stirling,	89	7	96	975	660	7	892	19	10	341	394	12	89	5	58	231	3693	1070	615	.	334	111	80	420	38	253	138	3059	634

* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

(1) Includes payment for boarding four patients at Argyll Asylum Farm.

(2) Includes board of farm employées and of four patients at Argyll Asylum Farm.

(3) Interest from 1866-67 on a sum which has been repaid this year by the Fife Asylum Farm.

(4) Includes £124 from sale of stones from Quarry, at Haddington Asylum Farm.

(5) Details of receipts from the Perth Asylum Garden, not furnished.

APPENDIX B.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN
THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 22nd April 1885. Appendix B.

The present population of the asylum is shown in the following statement:— Commissioners Entries.

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		Royal and District Asylums.
Resident,	84	86	188	206	564	Aberdeen Royal Asylum.
Absent on probation,	1	1	1	1	4	
Absent on pass,	1	1	1	1	4	
Total on Register,	84	88	188	206	566	

The population of the asylum is thus five less than at last visit, and nine less than at the visit in March 1884.

The following figures show the movement of the population since last visit:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	23	32	51	59	165
Discharged recovered,	10	6	17	29	62
Discharged unrecovered,	4	14	24	30	72
Dead,	8	2	17	9	36

The large number of unrecovered patients discharged deserves favourable notice. Twenty-five of the paupers so discharged were transferred to the lunatic wards of poorhouses, and 18 to private care.

Efforts to reduce the pauper population by the removal of incurable and inoffensive patients continue to be made, and there is reason to hope that during the present year the number of patients transferred from the asylum to care in private dwellings will be considerable.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 16, referring to the seclusion of 8 persons. Three accidents are recorded. Two of them were of a trifling character. The third, which involved broken ribs and ended in death, was fully inquired into without finding that any one concerned in the care of the patient was to blame. Six patients escaped and were absent for a night before being brought back. Six men and 6 women were in bed, but the general state of health was quite satisfactory. Only 18 beds were wet last night. This reflects creditably on the management.

The enlargement of the laundry has been carried out, and the change on the whole proves satisfactory.

It is recommended that the wall between the grounds and the court of the gate cottage be taken down, and an ordinary fence substituted.

Both the old house and the house at Elmhill were found in excellent order, and much was seen during the visit that revealed ability and skill, as well as kindness and conscientiousness, in the treatment of the patients. No complaints were made, and considering the crowded state of many of the wards there was great freedom from excitement.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept and written up to date.

Appendix B.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 22nd and 23rd July 1885.

Commissioners' Entries. There are at present 578 patients on the register of the Asylum. Their position is shown in detail in the following statement :—

Royal and District Asylums.	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident,	86	88	192	209	575
Absent on Probation,	—	—	1	—	1
Absent on Pass,	1	—	—	—	1
Absent by Escape,	—	—	1	—	1
	87	88	194	209	578

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	6	5	20	18	49
Discharged recovered,	1	2	3	8	14
Discharged unrecovered,	1	2	4	5	12
Dead,	2	1	6	2	11

The deaths resulted from brain diseases in 3 cases, from heart diseases in 4 cases, from phthisis in 1 case, from debility in 1 case, from exhaustion from age and refusal of food in 1 case, and from belladonna poisoning in 1 case. The case of poisoning was one in which the patient swallowed a liniment which an attendant had just been using herself, and had not returned to the medicine press. The patient had previously made several attempts at suicide, which had been frustrated; but on this occasion, owing to what seems to have been momentary carelessness on the part of the attendant, she succeeded in carrying out her intention. An inquiry into the circumstances was made at the time by the Procurator-Fiscal.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 4; these refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 4 patients. Three patients have escaped, and one of them is still absent. No accident except the death from suicide already mentioned has taken place. Fourteen patients were confined to bed at the time of the visit.

The general condition of the patients was found satisfactory. The private patients appear to be well provided for in proportion to the rates of board which are paid; and the accommodation at Elmhill continues to merit special commendation. The pauper patients seem to receive a nourishing and sufficient dietary, and they are suitably clothed.

The ordinary wards of the old asylum continue to be overcrowded to an extent that must be prejudicial to the wellbeing of the inmates. Earnest efforts seem to be made to obtain the removal of suitable cases to private dwellings, and it is expected that in this way several patients will be removed within the next few weeks. In the present circumstances of the district the persistent weeding out of the patients who can be suitably provided for out of an asylum presents the most effective mode of relieving overcrowding, and it is hoped that the parochial authorities will join in the efforts to have it judiciously persevered in.

Some improvement might however be also obtained by a rearrangement of some of the accommodation in the asylum. The overcrowding is most to be observed in the dayrooms, in which the space is proportionally much more restricted than in the dormitories. It is recommended, as a step in this direction, that the dayroom and dormitory in the south-west corner of the asylum should be thrown into one apartment by the removal of the small room that intervenes between them at present. In this way a very excellent and spacious dayroom would be obtained, which would greatly improve the accommodation for men, and the dayroom and dormitory spaces would be brought much nearer their proper proportion.

The establishment was found everywhere in good order; and there was abundant evidence of the superintendence of the asylum and the treatment of the patients being both careful and able.

The Books and Registers were examined, and were found accurately kept.

Appendix B.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
25th and 26th February 1885.

The following statement shows in a tabular form the present population of the asylum :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.	Commissioners' Entries.
Private patients,	14	13	27	Royal and District Asylums.
Pauper patients,	158	158	316	
Voluntary Inmate,	1	—	1	Argyll and Bute District Asylum.
	173	171	344	

Besides those included in this statement, there is one male pauper on the Register who is absent on statutory probation.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	—	1	5	7	13
Discharged recovered,	1	—	3	2	6
Discharged unrecovered,	1	—	2	—	3
Deaths,	1	—	1	6	8

The deaths resulted from epilepsy in 1 case, from lung disease in 2 cases, from cystitis in 1 case, from melancholic exhaustion in 2 cases, and from senile decay in 2 cases.

It is satisfactory to find that the number of pauper patients has undergone a slight decrease since last visit, and that the number belonging to the Districts of Argyll and Bute is 12 less than it was at the end of the year 1881. A very considerable reduction in the number was effected during the year 1882, by weeding out patients who had ceased to require asylum treatment; and, though from relapse into active insanity and other causes several of the patients who were then discharged have been sent back to the asylum, 40 of them have been found permanently suitable for care in private dwellings. It is hoped that due attention will continue to be given to the discharging of such patients as cease to require asylum treatment, and that thus their unnecessary accumulation in the asylum will be prevented.

The asylum was found in good order. The patients have their requirements satisfactorily met, and there is evidence that Dr Cameron is assiduous in his efforts to improve their condition and promote their welfare. The clothing of the female patients in the East House is worthy of special commendation.

The new workroom and the new spinning-room which have been obtained in the building formerly used as a laundry have now been completed; and they seem to be well suited for their purpose. The new lavatories and water-closets for the Argyll and Bute Divisions are expected to be ready for use in a few months, and a new coal house is about to be erected.

The work of the farm and the improvement of the grounds continue to give useful occupation to the male patients. Among the recent improvements of the grounds the formation of a terrace in front of the East House may be mentioned as one of the most important.

There has been only one entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit. This refers to the use of Seclusion for a few hours in the treatment of one patient. One patient is recorded as having escaped and been absent for more than one day before being brought back. No serious accident has occurred.

The Books and Registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
8th and 9th September 1885.

The following statement shows the number and character of the present population :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private patients,	13	13	26
Pauper patients,	168	162	330
Voluntary inmate,	1	—	1
Totals,	182	175	357

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District Asylums.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

There are 8 patients on the register of the asylum who are not included in these figures—2 men and 3 women being absent on probation, and 2 men and 1 woman being absent on pass.

It appears from the foregoing statement that the pauper population of the asylum is again increasing. There were 283 paupers resident in April 1883, and there are 330 resident at this date. It is, therefore, urgently recommended that fresh efforts be made to transfer incurable and harmless patients to care in private dwellings.

The changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	2	6	24	23	55
Discharged recovered,	1	1	7	9	18
Discharged unrecovered,	1	4	2	—	7
Dead,	1	1	2	6	10

Phthisis was the cause of 3 of the deaths, senile decay of 2, epilepsy of 2, heart disease of 1, apoplexy of 1, and exhaustion (in the case of a melancholic patient) of 1. In the case of only one of the 10 patients who died was a *post-mortem* examination made.

Great attention continues to be given to the industrial occupation of the inmates. There are only 31 men and 25 women unemployed among the paupers—about 83 per cent. of each sex being steadily engaged in useful work.

There are 3 entries in the Register of accidents, but none of them refer to occurrences of a grave character. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 5, referring to the restraint of 3 persons for periods varying from 18 to 24 hours, and to the seclusion of 2 persons for periods varying from 1 to 4 hours. Three patients are registered as having escaped, and as having been absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The water-closets in the old houses are being gradually brought into good order. This will be a great improvement on the sanitary condition of the house, and it will also lead to a very considerable and very desirable saving of water, the present water-closets being in such a condition as to make it absolutely necessary to send large quantities of water down them from time to time. It is recommended that the porch of the Kintyre dayroom be converted into a water-closet, a new access from the dayroom to the grounds being made. Nearly all of this work could be done by patients and attendants. The present water-closet attached to this dayroom is in a very bad condition.

All parts of the asylum were in excellent order—clean and fresh, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. They were entirely free from excitement or complaint, and their appearance indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary, and abundant exercise in the open air. The clothing of the women in the East House again attracted favourable notice.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, 27th January 1885.

Ayr District Asylum.

The number of inmates of the asylum at present is 299, and of this number 131 are men and 168 are women.

The changes which have taken place since last visit are shown in the following statement :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	40	28	68
Discharges recovered,	20	16	36
Discharges unrecovered,	10	11	21
Deaths,	9	11	20

There has thus been a decrease in the total number resident since last visit, and it is satisfactory to find that the effect of the decrease is to relieve the female side of the establishment from the overcrowding which is commented on

in the preceding entry. It is hoped that, if such efforts are persevered in to obtain the discharge of every patient who ceases to require detention in an asylum (either for his own safety or that of the public) as have been made during the past year, the present building may continue for some time to suffice for the wants of the district. But constant consideration of the several cases of the inmates, with this end in view, will be necessary in order to prevent an undesirable accumulation of persons who have become harmless and incurable.

Four of the deaths among the women were due to erysipelas. An epidemic of this disease prevailed among the patients at the end of autumn, the cause of which Dr Skae has failed to ascertain. Should the epidemic recur, a very careful revision should be made of all the sanitary arrangements of the asylum.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 8. These refer to the use of the jacket to prevent the removal of surgical dressings in 1 case, and the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 cases. No serious accident has taken place.

The patients appeared at the visit to be in a satisfactory state. Great tranquillity prevailed among them. Their clothing is suitable and adequate, and they appear to be supplied with a sufficient dietary.

About 60 of the men are regularly employed in outdoor work either on the farm or in the improvement of the grounds. It is expected that the piece of ground recently added to the asylum estate will be a source of a good deal of additional work during the coming year. Part of it has already been brought into cultivation by the patients.

By the removal of a partition which separated the day-room and corridor in the centre of the female wing, a very evident improvement has been effected. Greater ease in supervising the patients in the adjoining corridors has been obtained, direct cross ventilation has been secured, and an additional fireplace has been made available for the inmates of the dayroom. The floor of this room, which is very much worn, would be saved from a good deal of wearing in future, and the room would be made more comfortable by linoleum being laid down in the centre.

A rearrangement of the officers' rooms and dormitory accommodation in the front building which has been made will evidently conduce to a more satisfactory administration of that part of the establishment.

The dayrooms and dormitories throughout were in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined and were found correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, 10th July 1885.

There are 138 men and 171 women, or 309 patients in all, at present in the asylum. These figures do not include 2 women who are absent on probation, so that the total number on the register of the asylum is 311.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Patients admitted,	33	25	58
" discharged recovered,	18	8	26
" discharged as not insane,	2	—	2
" discharged unrecovered,	1	4	5
" dead,	5	8	13

Since the 27th of January the population of the asylum has increased from 299 to 309, and unless greater success attends the efforts to board out patients who have ceased to require detention in an asylum, the establishment will soon be overcrowded and in need of enlargement.

It is recommended that the dayroom accommodation for the men be increased by pulling down partitions, so as to throw a storeroom, a single room, and a scullery into No. 3 dayroom. This can be done at small cost, and the gain will more than compensate for the loss of the single room.

The dining hall and amusement room are at present undergoing enlargement in a manner which will not involve a large outlay of money, but which will, it is believed, prove very satisfactory.

There are 5 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 1 person. No accident is recorded. The number of

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patients who have escaped, and been absent for at least 1 night before being brought back, is 3. There were 6 wet beds last night.

On both sides of the house the dayrooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and the aspect of the wards generally was that of cheerfulness and comfort. The clothing of the patients of both sexes was very satisfactory. There was no excitement among them during the visit, and no complaints were made. Their physical wants appear to be well cared for. They had the look of being well fed and sufficiently in the open air.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be written up to date and carefully kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, LADYSBRIDGE,
7th May 1885.

Banff District Asylum at Ladysbridge.

There are 65 men and 33 women at present in the asylum. Of these, 3 men, and 1 woman are private patients.

The changes which have taken place since last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	—	—	9	15	24
Discharged recovered,	1	—	3	8	12
Discharged unrecovered,	1	1	4	12	18
Dead,	—	—	1	—	1

No patient of either sex was in bed. Only 1 death has occurred since last visit, and only 2 deaths have occurred since November 1883.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No patient has escaped. There are no fewer than 60 patients on parole beyond the grounds, and 13 on parole within the grounds. Last night there were only 5 wet beds. Of the 94 pauper patients 70 are usefully employed—47 men and 23 women—leaving 24 unemployed, as the result of their mental or their bodily condition. The work done by the patients is of a useful or profitable character, and is beneficial to the institution as well as to the inmates.

Both men and women have abundant exercise in the open air, and they are well fed and well clothed. Their beds are warm and comfortable, and their dayrooms and dormitories are clean, well furnished, and cheerful. They are not subjected to irksome discipline, and during the visit there was a complete absence of excitement and complaint. The withdrawal of easily managed patients from the female side, for the purpose of placing them in the Succursal Asylum at Woodpark, is said to have caused no difficulties either by making the number of laundry, house, or kitchen workers too few, or in any other way. The number of patients discharged cured constitutes 50 per cent. of the number admitted.

The foregoing facts reveal a successful and satisfactory management of the asylum.

The small separate hospital is almost ready for occupation. It is well planned and well built, and it has been erected at small cost. The grounds about it are very tastefully laid out. While it is not needed for persons labouring under contagious disease, it is proposed to use it as dormitory accommodation for some of the men who work on the farm, and whose trustworthiness has been well ascertained.

The grieve, in that case, would occupy one of the single rooms as his bedroom.

The front walls of both airing courts are now removed, and the courts have been very successfully laid out as part of the pleasure grounds in front of the asylum. This change is recorded with much satisfaction. Since last visit many of the dormitories and single rooms, and also the staircases, have been painted by the attendants and patients. The number of pictures too has been increased. In these and other ways the aspect of the wards has been rendered still more cheerful and homelike than it was.

The close heavy gate at the entrance to the grounds has been removed and replaced by a light open gate, more in keeping with the spirit of the management, which aims at doing away with everything that is prison like. Appendix B.
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The farm continues to be a source of profit to the establishment, and it is beyond question an important source of improved mental and bodily health to the inmates of both sexes. Royal and District Asylums.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully kept, and written up to date. Banff District Asylum at Ladysbridge.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, LADYSBRIDGE,
21st July 1885.

There are 67 men and 38 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 3 men and 1 woman are private patients. The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	4	7	11
Discharges recovered,	1	2	3
Discharges unrecovered,	1	—	1

There has been no death, and no accident to any of the patients. There have been two escapes.

No patient is at present confined to bed. Only 12 men and 11 women are not engaged in industrial occupation. It is worthy of remark that the number of idle and unproductive patients is smaller among the women in this establishment than among an equal number at present at Woodpark. This may be accepted as showing—contrary to what is sometimes affirmed—that an establishment where only chronic and harmless patients are received cannot be counted on to furnish a larger proportion of industrial inmates than an establishment where acute and dangerous patients are received.

The infectious diseases hospital has now been opened for the reception of ordinary cases. It is intended to utilise it usually as accommodation for the more trustworthy among the outdoor workers, on the understanding that if required for an infectious disease, these patients will be at once transferred to the ordinary wards. The accommodation is of an excellent character, and is preferred by the inmates to what they had previously been accustomed to.

The farm work at present affords abundant healthful occupation, and there is every appearance at present of the work being rewarded by an excellent harvest.

The patients were found very comfortably and suitably clothed, and their appearance is indicative of an abundant diet. Great tranquillity and contentment prevailed among them.

The house was as usual found in exceedingly good order, and satisfactory in every respect.

The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully and accurately kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODPARK,
7th May 1885.

There are 36 patients at present in the asylum, leaving only 4 vacant beds. Since last visit 11 patients have been admitted, 2 have been discharged, and 2 have died. Banff District Asylum at Woodpark.

All the inmates appear to have been properly selected, and the management continues to be conducted with ease and success. No accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place. Unless unable to leave the house from bodily infirmity, every patient in it goes in and out at pleasure. There is a complete absence of complaint among them. Their clothing is comfortable, and very clean and tidy. The wards were found in excellent order.

The books and registers are correctly kept.

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Royal and District Asylums.

Banff District Asylum at Woodpark.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODPARK,
21st July 1885.

There has been no change among the inmates of this establishment since last visit. The number therefore is still 36.

They were all found very comfortably and neatly dressed, and they appear to be in every way well provided for. There is very little either in this mode of life or in the arrangements of the establishment to suggest the idea of an asylum for the insane, and the institution may therefore be regarded as fulfilling its purpose in a very gratifying way.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
20th, 21st, and 22nd January 1885.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries. The institution contains at present a population of 435 patients. This number is made up in the manner shown in the subjoined statement :—

Certificated patients—	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private,	117	100	217
Pauper,	98	106	204
Voluntary inmates,	8	6	14
	223	212	435

Besides those resident, there are on the register 2 male and 2 female private patients, and 1 female pauper, who are all on statutory probation. The aggregate numbers therefore at present on the register are 221 private patients, 205 paupers, and 14 voluntary inmates.

The following are the changes that have taken place since last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients—					
Admissions,	30	21	21	17	89
Discharges recovered,	7	11	16	14	48
Discharges unrecovered,	5	2	13	11	31
Deaths,	11	2	6	9	28
Voluntary inmates—					
Admissions,	6	5	—	—	11
Discharges,	4	3	—	—	7

The deaths were due in 9 cases to diseases of the brain and nervous system, in 1 case to heart disease, in 11 cases to consumption and other pulmonary diseases, in 1 case to abdominal disease, in 1 case to disease of the knee-joint, in 4 cases to the decay of old age, and in 1 case to an accident on the railway. The accidental death occurred in the case of a man who had for two years previously been a steady worker in the grounds, and was said to have been considered by all to be a quiet, inoffensive, safe man, both in and out of the house. He appears to have wandered away from his work on 5th September last; and was lost sight of by the attendants. No trace was obtained of where he had gone till he was found killed on the railway, near Cummertrees. It is believed that the death was quite accidental, as there was no reason to suspect any suicidal intent.

The Register of Accidents contains three entries referring to other accidents which have occurred since last visit. None were attended with serious permanent effects. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 42. The number of escapes is 3.

The numbers at present in the institution show an increase, compared with the figures at the date of the preceding entry, of 13 in the number of private patients, a decrease of 31 in the number of paupers, and an increase of 4 in the number of voluntary inmates. There has, therefore, been an increase in both classes of patients for whom this asylum has been voluntarily selected, and a decrease in the number of those to whom no such option is permitted, but who are a burden on the rates of the district.

The number of patients admitted at the higher rates of board continues to be such as must be gratifying to the trustees and directors. Those belonging to the Dumfries and Galloway district at the higher rates have diminished in number; but a considerable number from that district have been admitted at the recently established intermediate rates; and the numbers from England and Ireland and from other parts of Scotland have increased. The number paying the higher rates of board admitted from the Dumfries and Galloway district, which was during the previous five years an average of 21, was in 1884 only 8; the number admitted from other parts of Scotland, which was previously an average of 11, was 25 in 1884; and the number admitted from England and Ireland, which was previously an average of 14, was 18 in 1884; It is satisfactory to find that the average rate of board, and at the same time the gross revenue from this class of patients, are improving, the average rate for the last two years having been over £95 per annum, instead of under £75 as it was during the previous five years.

The number of discharges of the higher class of patients who have recovered or who have so far improved as to be able to live out of the asylum has been high. The annual number of such patients discharged annually during the five years ending December 1882 was 35. For the last two years the average was 56. One result of this is that, though the number admitted has been greater than formerly, the average number resident has diminished, the number to-day being 140 against 162 on the 1st of January 1883, and against 154 on the 1st of January 1884. Owing, however, as has been already said, to the higher rates of board paid for the patients, the diminished number yields a gross revenue actually larger than was formerly received. The increase in the aggregate number of private patients is due to the increased number who have availed themselves of the intermediate rates of board.

The large decrease in the number of paupers which has been going on during the past two years seems to deserve special notice. On the 1st January 1883 there were 154 male and 147 female paupers, or an aggregate of 301 resident in the asylum; the present numbers are 98 men and 106 women or an aggregate of 204. The total number has thus been reduced by one-third, that is, by nearly 100 patients. A considerable proportion of this reduction is due to a larger number than usual having been discharged recovered; but the principal reason has been the discharge of 54 who have been sent to their parishes as suitable to be provided for in private dwellings. Forty of these continue to be maintained wholly or partly by the parochial boards; but 14 have been removed by their relatives from the poor roll or have become self-supporting. Another cause of the reduction has been the transference of upwards of 20 chronic patients to the lunatic wards of the Stranraer Poorhouse.

The most important benefit which the institution has derived from the decrease in the number of paupers is the relief which has been afforded to the overcrowding of the Southern Counties section of the establishment. Though this section must still be regarded as full, it is no longer crowded to such a degree as to prevent the inmates from being suitably provided for. They were never seen in such a satisfactory state as on the occasion of the present visit. The order and the absence of complaint which prevailed, and the cleanliness, both of the patients and of the wards, were very pleasing.

An important change has been made in the arrangements of the Crichton section by the complete separation that has been made between the male and the female accommodation. Under the previous arrangement there was a very undesirable mixing up of the accommodation for the two sexes which rendered efficient supervision and good administration difficult, and this has now been put an end to. The improvement in the furniture of this part of the institution, which has been going on for some time, has been carried further during the past year; and it may now be said that the rooms occupied by the lady patients, resemble, in every way, those to be found in the best class of private residences. This must give to patients accustomed to comfortable and handsomely furnished rooms much more of a home feeling than they could previously have had.

A complete refitting of Maryfield, the house for female patients at intermediate rates of board, has been almost completed; and it is evident that, when furnished, this house will afford very comfortable accommodation. An

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interesting experiment is being made in connection with this establishment at present, in attaching a poultry farm to it. There appears to be every prospect of this not only being useful to the patients, in affording a subject of interest which will give healthy exercise to both mind and body, but also of its being profitable to the institution. The undertaking is susceptible of much greater development than it has yet received; but it is understood that during the past summer it yielded an average of thirty-five dozen eggs weekly to the institution.

The mansion of Kirkmichael, which has been taken on lease, has proved a great increase in the means possessed by the institution for treating the higher class patients in an efficient manner. The mansion itself seems, in some ways, to be specially well adapted for the purpose to which it is put. It can accommodate 20 patients at a time, and the bedrooms can be divided into two sets completely separate the one from the other. The public rooms are spacious and cheerful, and are of the character usual in country mansions. The grounds immediately connected with the house extend to between 20 and 30 acres; and the right of shooting over the estate, which extends to upwards of 3000 acres, has been rented for the institution. During summer the house was kept constantly full of relays of the higher class patients who spent such time there as their condition made suitable for them. This change from the ordinary asylum routine would probably be beneficial to all to whom it was given, and by many of them it seems to have been greatly enjoyed. Many patients have intervals of comparatively sound mental condition, during which a relief from the ordinary asylum life is of great use; and they are at these times able, being practically sane, to join freely in the ordinary amusements and occupations of country life. Some of the gentlemen appear to have benefited very appreciably from the mental and bodily stimulus afforded by the sport of shooting; and some who have not actually joined in the sport have enjoyed the walks over the hills which they obtain by accompanying the shooting parties. During the winter frequent excursions are made from the asylum to Kirkmichael to spend the day there. The work about the garden and grounds also affords to some of the pauper patients an interesting and beneficial kind of occupation.

The books and registers of the institution that have been brought into use at the beginning of the present year are admirably suited for their purpose, and they were found in excellent order.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
14th, 15th, and 16th July 1885.

The present population of the institution is 452, giving an increase of 17 since the visit in January.

The following statement shows the different classes of persons who make up the existing population:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated inmates,	114	103	101	119	437
Voluntary inmates,	6	9	—	—	15
Totals,	120	112	101	119	452

There are 3 private and 2 pauper patients absent on probation, and 1 voluntary inmate is absent on pass, so that the whole number of persons on the registers of the institution is 458. These consist of 236 private and 222 pauper inmates.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit:—

		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated inmates,	Admissions,	9	19	13	26	67
	Discharges recovered,	7	15	6	8	36
	Discharges unrecovered,	3	2	2	3	10
	Deaths,	2	—	2	1	5
Voluntary inmates,	Admissions,	4	5	—	—	9
	Discharges,	4	2	—	—	6
	Deaths,	1	—	—	—	1

Since last visit the rate of mortality has been very low, and there is at present little bodily sickness among the inmates. Only 4 private and 12 pauper patients were found in bed. The prominent features of the management and treatment of the patients in this asylum certainly tend to the promotion of good bodily health, and this cannot fail to influence both the death-rate and the recovery-rate. Reference was made in the last entry to the large number of recoveries among the higher class private patients. Since the date of that entry the number of private patients discharged as recovered has been still larger. Twenty-nine private patients have been admitted since last visit, and 22 have been discharged as recovered. These figures may be regarded as referring to an exceptionally favourable period, but the results of treatment for longer periods, though not so remarkable, are still very satisfactory. The number of private patients admitted since June 1884 is 80, and during the same period there were 40 private patients discharged as recovered, or 50 per cent. As regards pauper patients the results of treatment during the same period are equally satisfactory. There were 77 pauper patients admitted and 44 discharged as recovered, or 57 per cent.

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Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

Patients of all classes enjoy a large amount of personal freedom, their individual tastes and habits are carefully considered, and as far as possible indulged, they are subjected to no irksome discipline, their surroundings are made as pleasant, bright, and home-like as possible, there is great liberality in the supply of good food and great attention given to the cooking and serving of it. The possession of Kirkmichael makes it possible to introduce change and variety into their lives, and to reduce the depressing effects of a monotonous asylum life; their amusements are such as they relish, and their occupations have, to as large an extent as possible, a useful end in view. All these things tend to the cure of the curable and to the increased happiness of the incurable. They are a direct and efficient means of treatment, and they no doubt contribute largely to bring about the gratifying results of treatment to which reference has been made.

Patients paying high rates of board are very advantageously circumstanced in the institution, but the lower and the middle classes of private patients—those namely who pay above £40 and about £100 per annum—appear to be treated in a specially liberal manner, and to have comforts and advantages which they could scarcely expect at these rates of board.

The ladies who are placed in Maryfield, and who pay from £25 to £50 a year, are most liberally provided for, and the beneficent action of the Directors in regard to them merits high commendation.

The visit paid to Kirkmichael Mansion left a most pleasing impression. There were 33 patients there, and from what was seen, it could not be doubted that the change was doing many of them great good. The possession of this establishment, with its extensive pleasure grounds and its fishing and shooting, constitutes an important means of treatment. It gives enjoyment of different kinds to a large number of incurable patients which they appreciate highly, and which many of them prefer to the pleasure they derive from concerts and balls, but the possession of Kirkmichael does more than add to the happiness of the incurable, for it appears that removal to it from the asylum not unfrequently starts and still more frequently completes a recovery.

It is not possible to enumerate the improvements which were observed in the direction of refurnishing and decorating the accommodation for all classes of private patients, but especially for those paying high rates of board. No better accommodation for such patients can be found in any asylum.

The proposed changes in what has been known as the Southern Counties Section of the institution have been fairly commenced. They are of an extensive and radical character. They have been well considered, and they promise to be very satisfactory.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident or escape is recorded. In all parts of the institution, equally among private and pauper patients, there was a notable absence of noise and excitement during the visit, which extended over three days, and no patient made any complaint or asked for a private interview.

The books and registers were examined and were found in excellent order.

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DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, 17th April 1885.

Commissioners' Entries. The following statement shows the present population of the asylum :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Royal and District Asylums.					
Resident,	23	29	100	149	301
Absent on Pass,	1	1	3	—	5
Dundee Royal Asylum.					
Total on Registers,	24	30	103	149	306

These figures show a reduction of 4 private and 49 pauper patients on the resident population since last visit. This reduction of the population has practically brought the overcrowding of the asylum to an end, and the effect of the change in lessening excitement among the patients is most marked. There are 15 vacant beds on the male side, and as 16 women are immediately to be removed to the lunatic wards of the Dundee Poorhouses, there will soon be 14 vacant beds on the female side or 29 vacant beds in all.

The changes among the inmates since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	2	6	23	8	39
Discharged recovered,	2	4	8	13	27
Discharged unrecovered,	2	2	13	24	41
Dead,	—	1	15	11	27

Of the 41 patients discharged as unrecovered 29 went to the lunatic wards of the Dundee Poorhouses and 6 were placed under private care. Only 2 of the patients sent to the Poorhouses were returned to the asylum as unsuitable.

The death-rate among the pauper patients has been high, but there is nothing in the causes of death to indicate that this was due to overcrowding.

The inexpensive structural changes which have been made on the female side are proving very important aids in the management of the patients.

The extent of the painting overtaken since last visit is very great, and most suitable to the circumstances of the institution. It is highly creditable to the head male attendant that he should have accomplished with no other assistance than that of the patients so much good work in so short a time. The waxing of the floors has also been greatly extended chiefly through his exertions, and in various other ways efforts have been made to give the wards a clothed and comfortable appearance.

The Directors have resolved to add largely to the furniture of the asylum. A list of the proposed additions was seen, and it appeared to have been carefully prepared with a proper regard to economy but without stinting in any direction which affected the wellbeing of the inmates.

Effect is to be given to the recommendation that a head female attendant be employed, to remain always in the wards with the women, and to lead a larger number of them to engage in useful work. At present there are more women unemployed than employed.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, 21st October 1885.

The following statement shows the number and position of the patients at present on the register of the asylum :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident,	27	27	79	140	273
Absent on probation,	—	1	—	—	1
Absent on pass,	—	—	1	—	1
	27	28	80	140	275

The total number of private patients at present resident is 54, which is 2 more than the number resident at the date of last visit, but the total number of paupers, which is at present 220, shows a decrease in that class of patients of 28 since the same date. Classified according to sex the present numbers are, 106 males and 167 females; and these figures represent a decrease by 17 in the males and 11 in the females. These decreases, when added to those which took place during the previous six months, show a considerable reduction in the number of inmates. During the whole twelve months there has been a decrease by 35 in the male patients and by 51 in the females, making a total decrease of 86.

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	7	5	27	40	79
Discharges recovered,	2	5	7	3	17
Discharges unrecovered,	—	1	24	42	77
Deaths,	2	1	9	4	16

The deaths were due in 8 cases to brain disease, in 1 to heart disease, in 3 to pulmonary disease, in 2 to disease of abdominal organs, in 1 to marasmus, and in 1 to exhaustion from mania. The average age at death for both males and females was 51 years.

The chief cause of the large decrease in the number of inmates is the number of patients who have been transferred to the Lunatic Wards of the Dundee Poorhouses. Of the 77 patients discharged unrecovered since last visit 69 have been sent to these wards. The total number transferred during the past twelve months was 98, and of these only 18 have been sent back as unsuitable. By such transfers there has therefore been a net relief to the crowding of the asylum by 80 patients.

It may be useful to mention, with reference to these removals, that though there has been a small increase to the amount of accommodation provided in the poorhouse wards, it is not mainly due to this that they have been able to receive so large a number. The main reason is that the removal from the wards of patients who have ceased to require detention in any institution has been carried out more actively than it had previously been. During the past twelve months between 50 and 60 patients have been removed to care in private dwellings, and the amount of available accommodation for pauper lunatics in the establishments of the district has thus been virtually increased, and the necessity for erecting additional accommodation has been proportionally obviated.

The interior of the asylum was found in excellent order. The improvements that have been made in the furniture during the present year have given an appearance of comfort to the wards that is very pleasing. A large number of chairs and other seats have been placed both in day-rooms and dormitories, and neat tables with suitable table covers have been introduced. Bed-side carpets have been supplied in most of the bed-rooms. Valances and curtains are being extensively furnished to the windows; and linoleum has been laid down in the corridors. There can be no doubt that these additions have effected a very real increase in the comfort and happiness of the inmates. The painting and ornamentation of the walls, the supply of decorative objects, such as pictures and mirrors, and the waxing of the floors, which are also recent improvements, have helped greatly to give to the institution the appearance of cheerfulness which it now exhibits.

The number of pauper males employed in industrial occupation is now 50, and the number of pauper females so employed is 90; that is from 63 to 64 per cent. of the total number resident.

These proportions indicate a considerable development of this important branch of asylum management, showing as it does that the proportion of the inmates now kept in occupation is one half larger than was recorded in the entry for June 1883.

With the relief of overcrowding, the greater comfort in which the patients are kept, the greater cheerfulness of their surroundings, and the greater attention that is paid to their industrial occupation, they were themselves, as might be expected, found in a much more satisfactory condition than they have been on the occasion of previous visits. This was especially to be observed on the

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female side of the asylum, where the want of comfort and order had formerly been most noticeable. There was general tranquillity, no complaints were made, and the appearance of the patients indicated that their requirements are suitably provided for.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found to be regularly and correctly kept. Two accidents are recorded in the register as having occurred since last visit, but neither of them was followed by serious results.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
11th, 12th, and 13th March 1885.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

There are at present 815 patients on the registers of the asylum. Of these 292 are private and 523 pauper patients. These figures include 7 private patients absent on probation, and 1 private patient absent on pass, but they are exclusive of 4 voluntary inmates. The following statement shows the foregoing figures in more detail :—

		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients,	Resident,	156	128	262	261	807
	Absent on probation,	2	5	—	—	7
	Absent on pass,	—	1	—	—	1
Voluntary inmates,		3	1	—	—	4
On the registers,		161	135	262	261	819

The changes which have taken place among the patients since the date of last visit are as follows :—

		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients,	Admitted,	30	27	90	95	242
	Discharged recovered,	15	11	47	25	98
	Discharged unrecovered,	19	13	25	69	126
	Dead,	8	3	17	19	47
Voluntary inmates,	Admitted,	1	—	—	—	1
	Left,	1	—	—	—	1

The number of patients discharged unrecovered, especially the number of pauper patients so discharged, merits favourable notice.

There were 555 pauper lunatics in the asylum when it was last visited, and there are 523 at this date, showing a diminution of 32. It is believed, with satisfaction, that this depends in part on the increased efforts made by St Cuthberts Parochial Board to board out some of the pauper patients chargeable to the parish. It is hoped that these efforts will be continued, and that they will be followed by similar efforts on the part of the Leith and the Duddingstone Parochial Boards. If all the five parishes in the district could accomplish what the City Parish has accomplished as regards the boarding out of pauper lunatics, an appreciable diminution of the number of paupers in the asylum would be the result, and some accommodation would be set free for the reception of poor private patients. There is nothing peculiar in the circumstances of the City Parochial Board as regards this question, except that it shows a right understanding of what is desirable in the interests of the ratepayers and patients themselves, and it would be a proper thing on the part of the managers to require the other parochial boards of the district to remove such of their paupers as are in the opinion of the superintendent suitable for care in private dwellings. If the removal of such patients failed to effect a sufficient reduction of the population to enable the managers freely to receive private patients in straitened circumstances, it appears that it would then be the duty of the District Board to consider what steps should be taken to provide accommodation for incurable and inoffensive patients, who cannot be properly disposed of in private dwellings, and who need to be provided for in some kind of establishment, though not in a fully equipped asylum.

It is not seen how the old contracts with the city parishes can oblige the

managers to give accommodation to insane paupers who do not require to be detained in any kind of establishment, because that would be an obligation on the managers to do what the lunacy laws show it to be their duty to avoid.

But if the contracts referred to are binding and extend to the accommodation of incurable and inoffensive patients, who could be properly provided for in establishments having cheap and simple arrangements, it is very desirable that this should be ascertained with as little delay as possible, and that it should also be ascertained how far the managers are required to fulfil such an obligation to the parishes by failing to fulfil what is regarded as an equally binding and more important obligation towards the general public in regard to the reception of poor private patients. Both sets of obligations, as they appear to be interpreted by the parishes and by the public, cannot be fulfilled. At present the public are suffering, and their interests are set aside for the convenience of the five parishes, most of which have not even made those efforts which they ought to have made, to reduce the number of their paupers in the asylum, by the removal of patients who require detention in no kind of establishment. As evidence of the correctness of the statement that the obligations of the managers towards the public are being in practice disregarded, it appears that during the second half of 1884 there were 27 applications for the admission of private patients at the intermediate and lowest rates of board, which were refused. How many persons had not applied for the admission of such patients, because they or their medical advisers knew that it would be useless to apply, cannot be told. At the time of the visit two letters applying for the admission of patients of this class were seen. It was necessary to refuse to receive both patients; there being no vacant accommodation and no way of getting it except by the removal of pauper patients. One of the applications was from a well-to-do working man for the admission of his wife, and his acknowledgment of the intimation that she could not be received is an instructive document. He complains warmly of the refusal to admit his wife, and points out that so far as he can understand there are only two classes of the insane who command admission into the asylum—the very rich and the very poor; and that he can only obtain asylum treatment for his wife, and safety for her and her children, either by paying £200 or £300 a year or endeavouring to make his wife a pauper. The first he says he cannot do, and the second he does not choose to do.

The foregoing remarks are made because it seems to be of increasing importance that there should be no further delay in ascertaining how far the old contracts with the parishes are legally binding, and how far the managers have obligations towards the general public, in respect of all classes of private patients, but especially in respect of those private patients who are in straitened circumstances.

Since last visit a neat iron church has been erected in the grounds at a cost of £750. It is seated for 550 persons and is quite large enough, but not too large. It is comfortably warmed and its site has been well chosen. The internal arrangements are as good as if they had been specially designed for an asylum church. From 480 to 500 patients attend the morning service, or about 100 more than attended the service in the main building. They go to church as they were accustomed to do when not in the asylum, and the service is in all respects like that in any other church. The managers are congratulated on having provided this building, which constitutes a fuller recognition of the importance of attending to a religious duty. It is admitted on all hands that it has beneficially affected the condition of the patients.

Further progress has been made with the new roads at Craig House, and they are used by all classes of patients, pauper as well as private. This use of them will no doubt be extended when it is made possible to pass from the asylum grounds to the Craig House grounds without passing along the public road, and it is hoped that this communication will ere long be established.

The changes on the female side of the West House are approaching completion, and they promise to be even more successful in their results than those on the male side. They have involved a considerable expenditure of money, but not more than was desirable. They will add greatly to the comforts of the pauper patients and of the poorer class of private patients, and they constitute a further evidence of the liberal spirit of the managers and of their desire to make this section of the asylum as efficient as it can be made in the care and

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treatment of pauper and of poor private patients. They have spent large sums of money on the West House with this object and without regard to increasing the accommodation, and it cannot fail to be gratifying to them that the evidences that this money has been well spent are so clearly seen in the well-being and contentment of the inmates and in the improved results of treatment. It ought also to be a source of satisfaction to the parochial boards, whose pauper lunatics derive advantages from these costly changes, and to the general public in view of the benefits accruing from them to poor private patients. The large expenditure already incurred does not deter the managers from contemplating at present a further considerable expenditure on what has for its direct object the preservation to the inmates of the West House of the advantages they derive from the grounds attached to it.

The confusion which has necessarily attended the carrying out of the extensive structural changes on the female side of the West House, and which still exists, has led to many and great difficulties in the management, but they have been unattended with any untoward circumstances, and the quietude and contentment of the patients were never more noticeable than on the occasion of this visit. Everything that was seen during it in the East House, the West House, Myreside, and Craig House, showed great ability and great pains-taking in the management. The relations between the subordinate officers and the patients seemed to be very satisfactory, and for this, credit is no doubt partly due to the character and ability of the higher of the subordinate officers, namely the matrons and the head attendants. The whole care and treatment of the patients in this asylum are highly satisfactory. By this it is meant both that the chance of cure in the case of the curable is made as great as it can be made, and that the care of the incurable is unceasingly directed by kindness, good sense, and the desire to increase contentment and good health. These features of the management are not in any direction more apparent among the rich private patients than they are among the poor private patients and among the paupers.

The books were examined, and were as usual found to be very accurately and carefully kept.

There are 400 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, applying to the restraint of 1 person, and the seclusion of 41 persons, for periods varying from half-an-hour to eight hours. Fourteen accidents are recorded, four of which involved fracture of bones, and one a wound in the throat, probably with a suicidal intent. No accident was fatal.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
30th June, and 1st and 2nd July 1885.

There are at present 811 persons on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 286 are private patients, 520 are paupers, and 5 are voluntary inmates. The detailed figures are shown in the following statement :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients—					
Resident,	153	125	265	254	797
Absent on probation,	5	3	—	—	8
Absent on pass,	—	—	—	1	1
Voluntary inmates,	4	1	—	—	5
	162	129	265	255	811

Since last visit the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	8	9	38	42	97
Discharges recovered,	4	4	6	13	27
Discharges unrecovered,	1	3	21	29	54
Deaths,	3	6	8	8	25

Two gentlemen have been admitted as voluntary inmates and 1 has left.

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The causes of death were brain disease in 6 cases, heart disease in 8, lung disease in 6, peritonitis in 1, carcinoma of internal organs in 2, the effects of fracture of the femur supervening on brain disease in an aged person in 1, and exhaustion from acute mania in 1 case. The average ages at death were 53 years among the men and 56 years among the women.

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At present 25 patients are confined to bed. Of the pauper patients 214 men and 165 women are employed in industrial work; 37 men and 52 women are unemployed on account of their mental condition; 11 men and 26 women are unemployed on account of physical disability; and 3 men and 11 women, though capable, refuse to work. The proportions employed are 81 per cent. for the men, and 65 per cent. for the women. These are large and satisfactory proportions for an asylum such as this, in which the proportion of chronic cases is considerably below the average.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

A very considerable amount of liberty continues to be enjoyed by the patients. Twelve private patients and 2 paupers go on parole beyond the grounds, and 61 private patients and 119 paupers have liberty on parole within the grounds.

Since last visit there have been 117 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient, and the use of seclusion in the treatment of 25. Nine patients have escaped and been absent at least one night before being brought back. There are 3 entries in the Register of Accidents, but none of the accidents were of a serious nature.

With the completion of the alterations on the female side of the West House, the reconstruction of the asylum, which was begun eleven years ago, has come to an end, and the managers are to be congratulated on now possessing an institution of the highest excellence in every detail. The most recently reconstructed part has been exceedingly well planned, and the accommodation which it now affords will add greatly to the efficiency of the establishment. Though all has been admirably conceived and carried out, the new arrangements of the admission ward may be referred to as of special merit. The ward consists of three sections. A patient on coming into the asylum is placed under the charge of a special attendant in one of these sections. This section is remarkably well lighted, cheerful, and spacious, and contains only a small number of patients. The injurious effect upon a patient of finding herself suddenly thrown among a crowd of strangers is thus avoided; and an opportunity is afforded for a careful study of her condition before she is allowed to mingle in the ordinary current of asylum life. The other two sections of the ward are allotted to recently admitted patients who have passed through the period of preliminary observation, and whose condition has therefore been sufficiently ascertained to indicate the way in which they require to be dealt with. A few patients not recently admitted, but who require to be kept under special supervision, are also placed in these sections. An attendant in this gallery sits during the night in a dormitory containing 11 beds, in which patients requiring constant observation sleep; and she has also under her charge a single room opening off the dormitory in which a patient may be isolated though still kept under supervision. Other good arrangements are that the head attendant's rooms are in this gallery, and that the assistant medical officer's rooms are in the immediate vicinity.

One great benefit which has been obtained by the completion of the alterations is the greater amount of room now available for the accommodation of patients and the consequent decrease of overcrowding. While they were in progress the evils of overcrowding were greatly felt; and even yet several of the dormitories contain a larger number of beds than is desirable.

The improvement in the organisation and administration of the asylum which has been made possible by the completion of the alterations was very evident during the inspection. The patients on the female side of the West House were never before seen so tranquil and in such good order.

The general condition of the establishment gives, as usual, evidence of very able and careful management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully and accurately kept.

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Elgin District Asylum.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 6th May 1885.

There are at present 119 patients on the register of the asylum. 53 men and 66 women. Of these 1 man and 1 woman are private patients. One pauper woman is absent on probation, so that the number of patients resident at this date is 118.

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	PRIVATE		PAUPER		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	1	1	13	12	27
Discharged,	1	5	8	14	14
Dead,			3	3	6

The causes of death were phthisis in two instances, and epilepsy, general debility, bronchitis, and paralysis in one each. No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

Seventy-one pauper patients, 39 men and 32 women, are usefully employed, leaving 44 unemployed, 13 men and 31 women, either on account of their bodily or mental condition, or because work suitable for them was not available. The number of unemployed women is considerable. All parts of the old asylum were scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and the condition and management of the patients were very satisfactory. At the Bilbohall Offshoot nothing was seen that was not very pleasing. The grounds about the house are now very tastefully laid out, and when the farm buildings, some of which are almost in a dangerous state of decay, have been repaired, nothing more will be needed to make the establishment all that could be desired.

Indeed the Bilbohall colony of farming patients is gradually becoming an important lesson in the treatment of lunatics.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 20th July 1885.

There are at present 116 patients on the register and they are all resident in the asylum. One man and 1 woman are private patients, and 53 men and 61 women are paupers.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	1	3	4
Discharges recovered,	5	5	5
Deaths,	2	2	2

The deaths resulted in 1 case from hæmoptysis, and in the other case from diabetes.

No accident is recorded; there have been no escapes, and there is no record of restraint or seclusion having been used in the treatment of the patients. The number of females unemployed remains exceptionally large, but there seems to be a larger proportion than usual of female patients at present in the asylum who are incapable of employing themselves in any way.

The condition in which the patients were found, in so far as it depends on the mode in which they are supervised and provided for, was highly satisfactory.

The houses, both the old asylum and the Bilbohall section, were found in excellent order; and the management of the establishment continues to be distinguished for care and efficiency.

The books and registers were examined, and were found neatly and accurately kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
16th April 1885.

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There are 159 men and 199 women, or 358 patients in all, at present resident in the asylum. Of these 1 man and 2 women are private patients.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

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Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Admitted,	30	53	83
Discharged recovered,	16	16	32
Discharged unrecovered,	5	7	12
Dead,	10	8	18

No patient is absent on probation or pass. The death-rate has not been high, but a considerable number of the inmates appear to be at present in a feeble state of health. This was more noticeable on the female than on the male side. In every case of death except one a *post-mortem* examination was made. There is nothing in the causes of death to indicate an insanitary condition of the house, or an error in the dietary, or insufficient exercise in the open air; but the aspect of the patients, especially of the women, is not so satisfactory as it usually is in this asylum.

There are 10 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 2 patients. The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and have been absent for at least one night, is 15. Three accidents are recorded, all more or less serious. In one case a severe wound of the face resulted from the assault of one patient on another. In the case of another patient a rib was found to be fractured, but there is reason to believe that this injury occurred before the patient's admission. The third accident was a suicide by hanging. The patient was known to be suicidal, and was under careful observation, but she nevertheless succeeded in destroying herself. No blame is attached to any one in charge of her.

Since last visit an arrangement has been made with the Forfar District Board, with the sanction of the General Board, for the reception of a small number of pauper lunatic women from Dundee Combination Parish. Under this arrangement 8 patients have been admitted, 1 has been discharged recovered, and 1 has died.

Three tradesmen attendants, who sleep in the house, have been engaged, namely, a painter, a plumber, and an upholsterer.

It is understood that the painting of a considerable number of the day-rooms, dormitories, and single rooms, has been authorised; and some progress, especially as regards the single rooms, has already been made. But the need of fresh painting in various parts of the house is extensive, and if possible this should be overtaken during the present year. In order to do this, it will be necessary that the painter attendant should, for some months, have one or two paid assistants. In addition to the living-rooms referred to, the painting of which has been authorised, the dining-hall, the amusement-hall, the kitchen, and some of the corridors, are much in need of being freshly painted. The asylum has always been distinguished for its clean, bright, and cheerful aspect; and perhaps the repainting of many parts of it has been too long delayed.

The asylum continues to be managed with great ability and success; and everything that was seen during the visit, both as regards the condition and the treatment of the inmates, was highly creditable to the superintendent.

The books and registers were examined, and were as usual found to be carefully and accurately kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
18th and 19th September 1885.

There are 356 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 1 man and 2 women are private patients, and 158 men and 195 women are paupers. One woman is absent on probation; a woman is also absent on temporary pass, and a man is absent by escape.

Appendix B. The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

		M.	F.	TOTAL.
Commissioners' Entries.	Admissions,	12	16	28
	Discharges recovered,	5	7	12
Royal and District Asylums.	Discharges unrecovered,	2	4	6
	Deaths,	3	6	9

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

The deaths are registered as due in 3 cases to diseases of the nervous system, in 5 cases to diseases of the lungs, and in 1 case to disease of the knee joint. The ages at death were an average of 41 years for the men, and of 57 years for the women.

Since last visit there have been 3 entries made in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the use of gloves on two occasions to prevent suicidal attempts, and to the use of seclusion on one occasion. There is only one entry in the register of accidents. This refers to a case in which fracture of one of the ribs was sustained by a male patient when struggling with an attendant. The patient appears to have been the assailant; but the conduct of the attendant was thought to have been rougher than the occasion justified and he was consequently dismissed. There have been 6 escapes.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition during the visit. They were clean and neat in person, suitably clothed, and orderly in behaviour. They enjoy a great deal of liberty, and a large proportion of them are engaged in industrial occupation. Twelve men and 1 woman go on parole beyond the grounds, and 42 men and 58 women have parole within the grounds; 101 men and 118 women are engaged in various useful occupations, besides the patients who assist the attendants in the work of the wards.

A greater number than is usual in this asylum of cases requiring special care and watching has been resident during the past year. In consequence of this a second night attendant has been added to the staff on the female side.

The house is clean and well aired. The cheerfulness of the day-rooms and dormitories which used to characterise the establishment has been restored since last visit by the repainting and repapering that have been done by two resident painters, and a contract is being taken for the repainting of the dining hall, amusement hall, and kitchen. It scarcely requires to be said that everything which contributes within reasonable limits to the appearance of cheerfulness and comfort in the asylum has a very appreciable effect on the mental condition of the inmates.

The enlargement and rearrangement of the general stores have been completed for some time, and their management has been thus rendered easier and more efficient. The new arrangements are indeed exceedingly well adapted to their purpose, and they reflect great credit on the medical superintendent.

The books and registers were examined, and were found neatly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,
23rd and 24th February 1885.

Glasgow Royal Asylum. The following is a classified statement of the number of persons at present resident as certificated patients in the asylum :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private,	143	144	287
Pauper,	130	68	198
	273	212	485

Besides these there are on the register 2 gentlemen and 1 lady who are at present absent on leave. Three gentlemen and 2 ladies reside in the establishment as voluntary inmates.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	43	47	28	4	122
Discharges recovered,	14	18	16	9	57
Discharges unrecovered,	10	13	14	10	47
Deaths,	9	9	11	1	30

The deaths were due to brain disease in 2 cases, to heart disease in 4 cases, to lung disease in 14 cases, to abdominal disease in 4 cases, to exhaustion from melancholia in 1 case, to senile decay in 3 cases, to injury to the aorta from ulceration caused by the swallowing of a needle in 1 case, and to exhaustion from pneumonia and gastro-enteritis hastened by the entrance of food into the bronchi.

There are 3 entries in the register of accidents, the only one of a serious character being fracture of the radius sustained by a patient in a fall occasioned by stumbling while walking in the grounds.

There has been 1 escape.

There are 10 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, 6 referring to one male patient, 3 to another, and 1 to a female patient.

The asylum was found in excellent order in every department. Patients of all classes are kept in a condition of great comfort; and their demeanour was indicative of general contentment. The manner in which their several requirements are considered and met is most satisfactory.

An addition to the sanitary arrangements is nearly completed in the erection of two projecting buildings, one in the east house and one in the west house, to provide an improved form of water-closet and lavatory. An improvement has also been effected in the arrangements for supplying steam to the kitchen, the laundry, and the steam engine, by the removal of the boilers which were placed below the kitchen and dining hall of the East House to a safer position, and by the addition of a new boiler which will permit of repairs and cleaning being more easily carried out.

The proportion of pauper patients engaged in industrial occupations is large; and this is an evidence of careful and successful management. Out of a total of 198 patients only 41 are unemployed, and 16 of these are incapacitated by bodily infirmity. Few things contribute more effectually to improve the mental health, and increase the happiness of the inmates of an asylum, than judiciously selected and regular occupation.

The books and registers were examined and found accurately kept.

The general condition of the establishment continues to give evidence of very able administration.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 10th September 1885.

The following statement shows the number and position of the persons at present on the registers of the asylum:—

			M. & F.		TOTALS.
			M.	F.	
Certificated,	{	Private patients—Resident,	136	151	287
		" " Absent on probation,	—	2	2
		" " Absent on pass,	1	—	1
	{	Pauper " Resident,	135	63	198
Voluntary inmates,			3	1	4
Totals,			275	217	492

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place:—

		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated,	{ Admitted,	27	30	35	3	95
	{ Discharged recovered,	14	8	15	3	40
	{ Discharged unrecovered,	14	9	11	5	39
	{ Dead,	7	5	4	—	16
Voluntary inmates,	{ Admitted,	3	2	—	—	5
	{ Left,	4	3	—	—	7

There are two entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 1 person.

Three accidents are recorded—none of them of a serious character.

All parts of both houses were found as usual in excellent order and scrupulously clean, and the condition of the patients, both private and pauper, was

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Royal and District Asylums.
Glasgow Royal Asylum.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow Royal Asylum.

Glasgow District Asylum.

not less satisfactory. Dinner was served during the visit to the pauper and the lower class of private patients. The food, which was of good quality and abundant, was well cooked and neatly served. Private patients who pay low rates of board are treated with much liberality, and in regard to them the asylum discharges a charitable function, and renders an important service to the public, which is not so fully and widely realised as it ought to be. In order to supply accommodation to such patients, the number of paupers in the establishment has been greatly reduced, and it is hoped that a still further reduction of their number will be made, if the demand for the admission of private patients in straitened circumstances should increase.

The institution is prospering greatly as the result of the ability which is brought to bear on the management, and which secures for it both the confidence of the medical profession and of the public.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,
11th February 1885.

There are at present 97 men and 86 women resident as patients in the asylum.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	44	41	85
Discharges recovered,	23	25	48
Discharges unrecovered,	16	10	26
Deaths,	6	4	10

The deaths resulted from brain disease in 2 cases, from heart disease in 1 case, from pulmonary disease in 5 cases, from metritis and intestinal ulceration in 1 case, and from septicæmia and exhaustion from mania in 1 case.

There has been no instance of the use of restraint and seclusion since last visit; there has been no escape; and the only accident has been a suicidal attempt at cut-throat. In this instance the wound was superficial, and the patient has since been discharged recovered.

The number of admissions has, as usual in this asylum, been large in proportion to the size of the establishment. This would of course soon cease to be possible if the number of patients discharged did not continue to be exceptionally large. The number of patients discharged recovered is above the average in asylums, but the exceptionally high number of discharges is mainly due to the large number of those discharged as still of unsound mind, but no longer needing detention in an asylum.

The patients were found in excellent order, and their wants appear to be adequately supplied. Great attention is paid to their individual treatment, as is shown, among other evidences, by the careful record that is kept of the progress of each case.

The wards presented a comfortable and cheerful appearance. They were pleasantly warmed, well aired, clean, and in good repair.

The new mortuary arrangements are satisfactory, and are a valuable addition to the equipment of the asylum.

The want of a separate ward for infectious diseases has given rise to difficulties in the management. On two occasions recently patients have been found soon after admission to be labouring under illness of this kind; and it is probable, considering the circumstances of the population from amongst which the patients come, that infectious disease will not infrequently be brought into the asylum. It is desirable that some more satisfactory arrangement than exists at present should be made for such emergencies. The best mode of meeting the requirement would be the erection of a detached building of a simple character in which the patients could be completely separated from the rest of the establishment.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found carefully and accurately kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,
9th July 1885.

Appendix B.

Commissioners
Entries.

There are 102 men and 88 women, or 190 patients in all at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 1 man and 1 woman are absent on pass.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

Royal and
District
Asylum.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Patients admitted,	31	29	60
„ discharged recovered,	14	9	23
„ discharged unrecovered,	11	13	24
„ dead,	1	5	6

Glasgow
District
Asylums.

These figures continue to show a very active movement of the population. It is difficult indeed to see how this institution could have been rendered more serviceable to the district than it has been, and the results of its management are most creditable to the District Board and to the Medical Superintendent.

The number of patients transferred in groups from other asylums to constitute the first population of this asylum was 132. All other patients admitted into it have either come directly from their parishes or from other asylums by transference singly in the usual way. Of these last there have been 526 up to the 1st of May this year, so that this small asylum, with accommodation only for 180 patients, has furnished care and treatment to 658 lunatics during the four years between May 1881 and May 1885. These figures refer to the number of persons treated. They do not include the same person twice or thrice over, when that person has been discharged and readmitted. Of such readmissions there were 55 during the four years, making the total number of cases during that period 713. It is not thought that any other asylum in the country has shown such results, and the management which led to them has been most serviceable to the district in the existing deficiency of asylum accommodation. The feature of the management which has chiefly led to these commendable results is that which relates to the discharge of unrecovered patients, and which is referred to in the report of the asylum committee for May 1883.

During the four years since the asylum was opened 93 incurable and inoffensive patients were transferred from the asylum to care in private dwellings, and 11 to care in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, giving a total of 104, all of whom are doing well, and are regarded as permanently provided for out of the asylum. Twenty-one additional patients were sent to private dwellings and were, for various reasons, brought back to the asylum, but these are not included in the above numbers.

The original population of the asylum, that is, the 132 patients who were transferred from other asylums to fill it when it was opened, have yielded 46 of the 104 incurable and harmless patients who have been thus provided for, in other words, 35 per cent. of the patients who were transferred from the population of other overcrowded asylums to constitute the first population of this asylum proved to be suitable for care and treatment out of asylums, the vast majority of them not needing detention in any kind of institution.

The 526 persons admitted into the asylum in the ordinary way, either directly from their parishes or by transference singly from other asylums, have furnished the remaining 58 patients, who have been successfully placed under private care or in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, in other words, 11 per cent. of these patients have ceased to need the appliances of a fully equipped asylum for their proper care.

These figures appear to indicate that it will not be possible to remove so many incurable and inoffensive patients during the next four years as during the past four; but this should not lead to any relaxation of the efforts in that direction, because when Inspectors of Poor acquire experience in boarding out, they succeed in making arrangements which are less liable to break down, and the class of patients found suitable for private care becomes widened.

The new mortuary is very satisfactory in all its arrangements, and the new bath-room and water-closet on the male side have, as was expected, resulted in diminished excitement and greater smoothness in the management.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow District Asylums.

The men and women continue to sit alternately at table. This arrangement has now been well tested, and there is no intention to depart from it. It is a natural and home-like arrangement, and its effects appear to be very beneficial.

The training of the attendants is still prosecuted with great earnestness, and much was seen during the visit which indicated that the work is attended with a gratifying success. The District Board have set an example worthy of imitation in rewarding long and faithful service in a substantial manner. Their recognition of good work is much appreciated by the attendants.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded. No patient has escaped, though the opportunities of escaping are great. The rate of recovery has been high, and the rate of mortality has been low.

The state of the wards was very satisfactory, as was also the condition of the inmates, who were entirely free from complaint.

The books and registers are carefully kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 27th March 1885.

Haddington District Asylum.

There are 106 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 2 men and 4 women are private patients, and 49 men and 51 women are paupers. Of the pauper women, 2 are absent on probation.

No change has taken place among the private patients since last visit. The changes among the paupers are as follow :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Patients Admitted,	4	4	8
„ Discharged,	3	5	8
„ Dead,	2	—	2

Only one patient was found in bed, and the general aspect of the inmates indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary and abundant exercise in the open air.

There were 5 wet beds last night, occupied by 3 men and 2 women. Six men are on parole beyond the grounds, and 14 men and 4 women on parole within the grounds. Of the whole number of inmates, 37 men and 42 women are usefully occupied, leaving 13 men and 8 women unemployed. Of these last 8 men and 5 women are not engaged in work in consequence of their bodily condition. No escape is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Only one accident, and that of a slight character, is recorded.

The attention of the District Board is strongly directed to what is said in last entry regarding the purchase of the Letham Estate, or of such part of it as would secure to the asylum in all time coming the means of occupying the male patients in healthy out-door work. This is regarded as a matter of great importance, and it is hoped that the District Board will give it a careful consideration.

The lavatory on the male side is in need of repair, and it is suggested, when this repair is being carried out, that the partition, which separates the lavatory from the corridor, should be removed for the purpose of making the supervision of the patients easier and more efficient.

All parts of the house were found in excellent order and scrupulously clean, and during the visit the patients were free from complaint and excitement. They were comfortably and tidily clothed, and proper attention appears to be given to personal cleanliness. A well cooked dinner was neatly served during the visit. The men and the women still sit alternately at table, and it is said that nothing has ever happened to indicate the desirability of changing this arrangement.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be written up to date and to be carefully and correctly kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,
29th October 1885.

There are at present 98 patients in the asylum. Of these 4 men and 5 women are private patients, and 42 men and 47 women are paupers. Besides those resident 3 male paupers and 1 female pauper, who are absent on probation, are also on the register of the asylum.

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.	Commissioners' Entries.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admissions,	2	1	8	6	17	Royal and
Discharged recovered, . .	—	—	3	3	6	District
Discharged unrecovered, .	—	—	6	5	11	Asylums.
Deaths,	—	—	3	1	4	Haddington District Asylum.

The deaths were due to epilepsy, peritonitis, nephritis, and erysipelas; of the 11 patients discharged unrecovered, 4 men and 3 women were removed to the recently enlarged lunatic wards of the Inveresk Poorhouse; 1 man was transferred to another asylum; and 1 man and 2 women were provided for as pauper lunatics in private dwellings. No accident has taken place since last visit. One patient escaped and no trace of him was found until 8 days afterwards, when he was found lying beside a wall about three-quarters of a mile from the asylum. Though he was very feeble from want of food when brought back he has now completely recovered his usual health. There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Three patients were confined to bed at the time of the visit.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, clean in person, suitably clothed, and well nourished. Due attention continues to be paid to the industrial occupation of the patients. Out of 42 male paupers 33 are regularly engaged in useful work, and out of the 47 female paupers 40 are similarly occupied. Twenty-six men are employed in field or garden work; 6 women work in the kitchen and 9 work in the laundry.

The house was as usual in good order, the wards being everywhere clean, well aired, and comfortable.

Attention is again called to the desirability of taking advantage of every opportunity of opening up the corridors by the removal of partitions. At present there are too many ways in which patients come to be removed from the direct supervision of the attendants; and this may be found in the future as it has been found in the past to permit the occurrence of untoward accidents.

The recommendation to take steps to secure the possession of such an additional extent of land as will provide the means of fully employing the men in out-door labour is also repeated.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 8th and 9th May 1885.

There are 419 patients at present in the asylum, 207 men and 212 women. In Inverness addition to these there are 8 men and 13 women absent on probation, so that the number on the register is 440, being an increase of 13 since the date of last visit.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	—	—	42	51	93
Discharged recovered, . .	—	—	14	13	27
Discharged unrecovered, .	—	—	15	15	30
Dead,	—	—	12	12	24

Pneumonia caused 5 of the 24 deaths, phthisis 4, bronchitis 1, heart disease 1, senile decay 2, enteric fever 1, dysentery 1, erysipelas 1, Bright's disease 1, and different forms of brain disease 7.

Eight accidents are recorded. In two of them the neck of the femur was fractured. There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Thirteen escapes have taken place. Eight attendants or servants have been dismissed and 16 have resigned.

Thirteen beds were wet last night. There are only 4 patients on parole beyond the grounds, and only 5 on parole within the grounds.

Appendix B. There are 140 men and 170 women registered as employed, leaving 67 men and 42 women unemployed, either in consequence of their mental or of their bodily condition. It is said that the districts from which this asylum draws its population do not furnish many patients who prove industrious, and who can work profitably even when willing. This is said to be in a special sense true of the West Highland Districts, and to apply even more to male than female patients.

The staff of the asylum consists of the following persons :—

Commissioners' Entries.
Royal and District Asylums.
Inverness District Asylum.

	M.	F.
Medical superintendent,	1	—
Assistant medical officer,	1	—
Consulting medical officers,	2	—
Chaplain,	1	—
Steward and clerk,	1	—
Grieve,	1	—
Stokers, gasmen and plumbers,	2	—
Matron,	—	1
Cook, kitchen, house, and hall maids,	—	6
Laundresses,	—	3
Head male attendant,	1	—
Ordinary male attendants,	17	—
Ordinary female attendants,	—	12
Night attendants,	1	—
Total,	28	23

The establishment at Balphatrick has been given up, because the asylum since its enlargement, afforded accommodation for all the patients, but also in part because the Balphatrick house was in need of expensive repairs.

Since last visit 13 acres of land have been reclaimed. There are 76 acres in all now under cultivation, exclusive of 4½ acres which form the garden.

It is recommended that the garden be increased by the addition to it of the piece of ground lying between it and the laundry, so that the supply of vegetables may be more abundant. It is believed that it would make the garden more productive if it were better sheltered by intersecting hedges. There are from 30 to 40 acres of land on the hillside still to be reclaimed, so that there will be for some time sufficient work for the men.

It is recorded with satisfaction that contracts have now been entered into which will make the supply of milk sufficient. No food supply is of more importance to an asylum.

The wards were found clean and in good order, and the clothing of the patients was tidy and sufficient.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
17th and 18th July 1885.

There are at present 448 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these 217 are men and 231 are women. Ten of the men and 9 of the women are absent on statutory probation, and 1 man is absent by escape.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	12	16	28
Discharges recovered,	4	5	9
Discharges unrecovered,	1	4	5
Deaths,	4	1	5

The causes of death were brain disease in 1 case, phthisis in 1 case, bronchitis in 1 case, pyelitis in 1 case, and senile decay in 1 case.

At present 3 men and 6 women are confined to bed. Employed in industrial work there are 137 men and 170 women; unemployed because of their mental condition, 38 men and 37 women; unemployed on account of their physical incapacity, 18 men and 11 women; and refusing to work, 14 men and 4 women.

There have been no accidents since last visit, and there has been no resort to the use of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients. The number of escapes is 2.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

The reclamation of land is at present being carried on in a satisfactory way. The progress which is made is necessarily slow, as the ground contains a great number of large boulders requiring considerable labour to break up and remove. The work is, however, of a nature which permits of the employment of many patients who would otherwise be idle, and it is thus useful as a means of treatment. The ordinary work of the farm is also actively carried on. It is understood that the recommendation in regard to the addition to the size of the garden and the planting of intersecting hedges, which was made in the preceding entry, is to be proceeded with during the coming season.

Royal and District Asylums.
Inverness District Asylum.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. There were few manifestations of excitement; and their clothing was found clean, sufficient, and in good order. Since last visit the supply of milk has been abundant. There has therefore been no deficiency since the commencement of the present contract last November. It is unnecessary to repeat here the opinion that is expressed in the preceding entry as to the importance of milk as an article of diet for such a population as the inmates of an asylum, for it must commend itself at once to all concerned. It is hoped, however, that care will be taken to secure the adequacy of the supply for the future.

The establishment was found in good order throughout, the wards being clean and properly ventilated.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found as usual accurately and neatly kept.

MIDLOTHIAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 28th April 1885.

There are 50 private patients, 25 men and 25 women, and 179 pauper patients, 88 men and 91 women, now resident in the asylum. In addition to these 3 paupers, 1 man and 2 women, though absent on probation, are still on the register. The number of private patients in the establishment is large.

Midlothian District Asylum.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	7	10	19	26	62
Discharged recovered,	2	2	8	11	23
Discharged unrecovered,	5	6	6	9	26
Dead,	1	1	2	4	7

These figures disclose an active movement of the population, the number of admissions and the number of discharges being both high. The rate of mortality has been low.

Only one accident, dislocation of the shoulder-joint, is recorded. There are 58 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 3 persons.

Eleven patients were in bed, but the bodily health of the patients appeared to be good, and their aspect indicated a suitable dietary and sufficient exercise in the open air.

Three patients are on parole beyond the grounds, and 109 within the grounds. Ninety-two men and 90 women are registered as usefully employed, leaving 21 men and 26 women unemployed; either on account of their mental or bodily condition, or because no work suitable for them was available.

An arrangement has been made with the Forfar District Board for the reception of a small number of Forfarshire pauper lunatics into the asylum, but as yet none have been sent.

A steam pump having been provided to send water to the farm building, arrangements have been made to render it available for the extinction of fire. It will be supplementary to the hand engine. Pipes have been laid along one side of the asylum, to which, at intervals, a hose can be attached. Care should

Appendix B. be taken that the door of the shed in which the hand engine, the hose, &c., are kept, can at all times be easily opened.

Commissioners' Entries. The principal partitions of the building, except in one or two instances, are not carried through the roof, and it is recommended that this defect should be remedied as a means of preventing the spread of fire.

Royal and District Asylums. The rate of board for paupers from the district has been raised from £27 to £29.

Midlothian District Asylum. The house was found clean and in good order. Since the asylum was last seen a great deal of excellent work has been done in laying out the grounds.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEBBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,
1st December 1885.

There are 45 private patients and 172 pauper patients now resident in the asylum. The total number of male patients is 102 and of female patients it is 115.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	4	5	17	18	44
Discharges recovered, . .	1	1	7	5	14
Discharges unrecovered, .	1	5	14	9	29
Deaths,	3	1	7	5	16

There has also been the admission and subsequent discharge of a male voluntary patient.

The deaths resulted from diseases of the brain in 5 cases, from disease of the heart in 3 cases, from diseases of the lungs in 3 cases, from diseases of abdominal organs in 2 cases, from old age in 2 cases, and from the exhaustion of melancholia in 1 case. The average age at death was 68 years.

There has been a decrease in the number of patients since last visit from 232 to 217. The decrease among private patients has only been from 48 to 45, but among the paupers it has been from 184 to 172. This reduction in the number of paupers has resulted chiefly from the removal of patients to the lunatic wards of the Inveresk Poorhouse. Six patients have however been removed by their relatives and 1 man and 2 women have been boarded out as pauper lunatics in private dwellings. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion indicates a less frequent resort to the use of seclusion, the number of instances of its use recorded, since last visit, being only 3; restraint has been used once. Five patients who escaped were absent for more than one day before being brought back. The only accident which requires to be noted is one in which a patient stabbed another with a penknife and then stabbed himself. Fortunately the wounds were not serious in either case. Eleven patients are at present confined to bed.

The number of pauper patients at present employed is 140. Of these 66 are men and 74 are women; the pauper patients not engaged in work are 11 men and 20 women. The principal work of the men, besides the ordinary farm work, has been the reclamation of land, 13 acres of which have been brought into cultivation during the past year. The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. An abundant and well cooked dinner was served during the visit. It was served in an orderly way and it appeared to be enjoyed by the patients. The clothing of the patients is adequate and suitable, and it was found in good order. The wards were as usual clean, comfortably warmed, well aired, and in good order throughout.

The recommendation made in the preceding entry that the door of the shed in which the manual fire engine and hose are kept should be easily opened has been given effect to by making the door to open with the ordinary asylum key. The recommendation to carry the principal partition walls up through the roof of the building is understood to be under the consideration of the District Board.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and accurately kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,
20th and 21st April 1885.Appendix B.
Commissioners'
Entries.

The following statement shows the present population of the asylum :—

Royal and
District
Asylums.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident,	38	44	200	238	520
Absent on probation,	1	—	—	—	1
On the register,	39	44	200	238	521

Montrose
Royal
Asylum.

The number of patients in the asylum is thus 10 less than it was in March 1884.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	7	6	20	23	56
Discharged recovered,	1	1	8	12	22
Discharged unrecovered,	4	2	6	7	19
Died,	1	1	11	13	26

Fourteen of the 26 deaths, or more than one-half, were caused by phthisis. In the two last entries attention was drawn to the increased frequency of deaths in the asylum from this cause, and an opinion was expressed that the overcrowded state of the asylum afforded the probable explanation. At this visit careful measurements of several of the day-rooms and dormitories were made, and it was found that these rooms gave considerably less than the minimum space which experience has shown that each patient ought to have. Efforts have been made to increase and improve the day-room accommodation by throwing small dormitories into the corridor day-rooms, and also by using the covered ways which connect the dining-hall with the wards as exercising ground in wet or inclement weather. No more, however, can be done by arrangements of this character to increase the accommodation of the asylum, and the Managers have felt obliged to announce that they cannot receive fresh pauper patients from the parishes of Forfarshire after the 15th of next month. In view of what has been said in this and in former entries as to the large number of deaths from phthisis, this announcement has not been made too soon. It is to be regretted, however, that it has been necessary to make it, and that the entering into a new and satisfactory contract with the Forfar District Board has not enabled the Managers to enlarge their asylum by erecting a separate hospital and altering the work-shop buildings. It is believed that they are still ready to make this important extension when they have such a contract with the Forfar District Board as will let them know, as definitely as they can know, what amount of accommodation they undertake to furnish to the District, and what security they have that it will be occupied.

The house was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was highly satisfactory. No patient, during the visit, exhibited any excitement or noisiness, and there was almost as complete a freedom from complaint. Great ability is shown in the treatment of the inmates and in the general management of the establishment.

There are no fewer than 49 patients on parole beyond the grounds in addition to 84 on parole within the grounds. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; and only 2 accidents are recorded, neither of them being of a serious character. The number of wet beds last night was only 17; and although so much liberty is accorded to the patients, only 2 escapes have occurred since last visit.

The books and registers were examined, and were found as usual in good order,

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylum.

Montrose Royal Asylum.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,
23rd October 1885.

The numbers and position of the patients at present on the register of the asylum are shown in the following statement:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident,	35	46	193	224	498
Absent on probation,	2	—	1	2	5
	37	46	194	226	503

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	6	5	29	16	56
Discharges recovered,	1	2	13	11	27
Discharges unrecovered,	3	1	12	8	24
Deaths,	4	—	10	9	23

The deaths were due in 5 cases to diseases of the brain, in 3 cases to diseases of the heart, in 8 cases to phthisis, in 4 cases to diseases of abdominal organs, in 1 case to amyloid disease, in 1 to caries, and in 1 case to suicide. The average age at death for males was forty-eight, and for females fifty-four years.

Phthisis, it appears, still occupies a prominent place among the causes of death. Fears have been expressed that the prevalence of this disease in the asylum during the recent years has been, at least to some extent, due to overcrowding. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that this overcrowding of the asylum has been somewhat relieved as a result of the efforts that have been made to obtain the removal of patients who, though not recovered, have ceased to require detention in an asylum. This has only affected the pauper section of the inmates; and in regard to them it only amounts to a decrease of 7 men and 14 women. Even this, however, constitutes a welcome degree of relief, and it is desirable that the efforts to make other provision for such cases as may properly be discharged should be steadily persisted in. It is understood that a larger number of patients than has been discharged could have been safely and properly removed from the asylum if the Inspectors of the Poor of the parishes to which the patients are chargeable had succeeded in finding suitable persons with whom to place them. The asylum authorities should continue to press the Inspectors in such cases. It has frequently happened, during recent years, that localities which had been regarded as affording little or no opportunity for providing for pauper lunatics in private dwellings have been found, when once a beginning was made, to be places in which suitable guardians and suitable surroundings for such patients seemed specially abundant.

It is understood that the relation of the asylum to the District Board of Lunacy for Forfarshire which has, for some years, been the subject of controversy, has now been definitely arranged, and that a contract between the District Board and the asylum Managers is being concluded. The terms of this contract have received the approval of the General Board of Lunacy, and it is hoped that it will be found to constitute a satisfactory arrangement. One important advantage to the Managers, which will result from the conclusion of the contract is, that they will be able to estimate, with confidence, the amount of accommodation they will require to hold available for pauper lunatics belonging to Forfarshire parishes.

The establishment of their future position in the matter, on what may be regarded as a secure basis, will enable the managers to carry forward the proposals for extending the asylum accommodation which have, for some time, been under consideration. Some extension will evidently be necessary, if it were only to enable the asylum to receive the increased number of Forfarshire pauper lunatics who will be sent to the asylum, and it is also necessary in order to diminish the overcrowding of the asylum already alluded to which has, up to the present time, been only partially relieved.

As has been indicated in preceding entries, one of the most obvious defects in the present arrangements of the institution is the absence of any section specially adapted for hospital purposes; and it is therefore learned with much satisfaction that the immediate construction of a separate hospital building is now under the consideration of the Managers. It does not appear that any better way could be thought of by which an increase of accommodation would be so satisfactorily obtained, and so important an addition made to the efficiency of the establishment.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Montrose Royal Asylum.

Since last visit the lavatories of the wings of the main building have been completed. The plumber work and other fittings are, like all the recent sanitary improvements in the institution, characterised by extreme simplicity of plan and excellence in workmanship, nothing being boxed in, and everything being arranged so that it is necessarily subject to continual inspection. Another improvement commenced since last visit but not completed is the building of new stables. They are to be in immediate connection with the farm steading; and the present stables are to be converted into workshops for which their site renders them suitable. The construction of a new straw shed, at a safe distance from other buildings, is also in progress; and one of the dangers of fire will thus be removed. The old shed is to be used as a workshop.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. No complaints were made except such as referred to alleged improper detention, and all these were inquired into and found to be baseless.

The house was found in excellent order throughout, and everything seen during the inspection conveyed the impression that the asylum continues to be managed with great ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM, 10th January 1885.

There are 40 gentlemen and 43 ladies at present resident in the asylum as certified patients, and there are 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies resident as voluntary inmates.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	4	6	10
Discharged recovered,	3	2	5
Discharged unrecovered,	2	3	5
Deaths,	1	1	2

There have been no cases of the use of restraint or seclusion since last visit, and there has been no accident. The general health of the inmates is satisfactory. Only three patients are confined to bed.

Great tranquillity prevailed among the patients during the visit, and there was evidence everywhere that the patients live in great comfort and have careful consideration given to all their requirements.

Much attention continues to be given to such arrangements as have for their object to introduce variety and interest into the daily life of the community. Useful occupations of various kinds are provided for all who are able and willing to engage in them; only 1 of the gentlemen and 4 of the ladies who are not incapacitated by their mental or bodily conditions refuse to employ themselves. Out of the 21 gentlemen who engage in work 18 are employed in the gardens and grounds. The work of the ladies consists chiefly in needlework and knitting. The resources for the amusement of the patients have been further developed since last visit by the furnishing of the ball-room so as to make it available as a large drawing-room, and general parties are frequently held there. The occupying of the energies of the patients not only in recreation, but also in useful work, gives an additional value to the recreation, and Dr Urquhart has added greatly to the curative and ameliorative resources of the institution by the judicious manner in which he apportions the two kinds of occupation. The statement that all play and no work is wearisome, is as true as that all work and no play conduces to dulness.

Several important additions have been made to the comfort of the

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Perth Royal Asylum.

establishment during the past year; articles of furniture have been added in various parts of the house which increase the home-like aspect of the rooms. Many of the rooms have been repapered. Curtains have been more freely introduced, new carpeting has been laid down, and a new organ has been placed in the chapel; the most important improvement of this kind, however, is the fitting up of what was formerly one of the open-air galleries as a dining-room for a superior kind of *table d'hôte*. The room is comfortable and elegantly decorated, and it is furnished with two service windows, which open upon the passage and are provided with hot plates.

A complete reconstruction of the system of drainage, which has been for some time in progress, is now nearly completed, the drains have been exceedingly well planned, and as they are ample in size and easy of inspection it may be anticipated that they will give satisfaction in every way.

Improvements have also been made in the heating apparatus. A larger boiler has been fitted up, which not only supplies steam for use in the main building, but also drives an engine for working machinery in the laundry. It was observed with pleasure, as affording a noteworthy indication of the feeling for neatness and order which pervades all the arrangements of the establishment, that the walls of the boiler-house have been tastefully painted and decorated, and that the boilers and all the apparatus connected with them are kept in a clean and tidy condition. It is also deserving of note, as illustrating the satisfactory manner in which the new arrangements are carried out, that the pipes communicating between the boiler-house and the main building are carried in a tunnel, which is easily accessible through its whole length.

The arrangements for protection from fire are now complete, and they appear to be adequate in every respect. Indeed it may be said that no other asylum in Scotland is better, if so well protected. The house having been originally constructed as a fire proof building, it possesses an advantage in this respect over most modern establishments. The arrangements recently made for extinguishing a fire, should such occur, are however sufficient in themselves to minimise the danger of its spreading. A four-inch main, which is fitted at intervals with hydrants, is carried round the exterior of the house, and three inch branches inside the house are led up to the centre and the back building, fitted with hydrants on every floor and on the roof; sufficient lengths of hose are kept ready for use at every hydrant. Chemical hand grenades are also kept in all the galleries for immediate use, but under present arrangements very few minutes would elapse after the discovery of a fire, before the hose would be brought into operation. The water supply would be ample, for in addition to the ordinary supply, a tank containing about 140,000 gallons is kept as a reserve. In addition to all these precautions, telephonic communication with the Perth Fire Brigade is being made. A fire escape has also been provided for the use of the institution.

Among the out-door improvements the following deserve notice. A large curling pond has been recently finished, the making of which has been chiefly accomplished by means of the labour of the gentlemen patients. And what was formerly the area occupied by female airing courts is now thrown open to the front, and the ground has been terraced so as to bring it into harmony with the neighbouring pleasure grounds.

There is one direction in which the accommodation afforded by the asylum must still be regarded as inadequate. That is its hospital section. The present sick-rooms are on the basement floor, and from their situation and construction they are amongst the least cheerful rooms in the building. The desirability of providing more suitable sick-rooms is therefore strongly recommended to the consideration of the Directors.

Such accommodation ought to be specially cheerful and airy, and should be furnished with all the appliances of a good hospital. A small addition to the total accommodation of the asylum which would be thus obtained appears to be justifiable by the recent increase in the number of patients. During the past year the average number of certificated patients has been 83, and the average number for the previous ten years was only 73. If the amount of accommodation offered by the asylum is augmented, there is therefore good reason from the experience of the past to expect that it would

be quickly followed by an equivalent increase in the number of patients; and the high character which the asylum has attained under Dr Urquhart's superintendence affords an additional reason for anticipating such an increase.

The books and registers were examined, and were found accurately kept.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Perth Royal Asylum.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM,
18th and 20th June 1885.

There are 47 ladies and 46 gentlemen on the register of the asylum as certificated patients, and 3 ladies and 2 gentlemen as voluntary inmates, the whole number on the register being thus 98. The asylum may therefore be regarded as full. Any addition to the number of the inmates would be the commencement of overcrowding, unless steps of some kind are taken to increase the accommodation.

Six of the gentlemen are at present residing at Carnoustie, another gentleman is absent on probation, and one of the ladies is absent on pass.

Since last visit 9 gentlemen and 9 ladies have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 4 ladies have been discharged, and 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have died.

These are the changes which have occurred among the certificated inmates; among the voluntary inmates no changes have occurred.

The death-rate has been low. The ages of the three patients who died were 84, 76, and 69.

No accident is recorded. In the Register of Restraint and Seclusion there are two entries, one referring to the restraint of a suicidal patient, and the other to the seclusion of a patient labouring under erysipelas.

Forty of the patients are on parole, 22 of them being on parole beyond the grounds and 18 of them on parole within the grounds. Of the 22 who are on parole beyond the grounds, 11 are gentlemen and 11 are ladies. These figures reflect most creditably on the management.

The walls of the airing courts have been entirely removed. The courts are now large pleasure gardens, surrounded by low ordinary garden fences. Walled courts cannot fail to be suggestive of imprisonment, and experience shows that they are not needed, and that their removal leads to diminished excitement and increases contentment and trustworthiness.

If the directors of the asylum aim at leading it to further prosperity and greater usefulness it seems scarcely possible that they can much longer delay the erection of hospital wards. The want of them is already much felt; even a small increase of the number of patients who are acutely insane, or of suicidal patients, would make the management of the institution extremely difficult, and would seriously interfere with the comfort and wellbeing of the inmates generally. It is therefore strongly recommended that the propriety of erecting hospital wards should at once be considered. During the time occupied in erecting them it would be a great advantage to rent an ordinary dwelling-house near the asylum, such for instance as Kincardhie, and to place in it some of the patients now in the asylum, so as to obtain more accommodation there for patients whose condition gives anxiety, or who for any cause need hospital care and treatment.

Such wards as are now recommended would increase the accommodation of the asylum to a small extent, and the growing demand for the admission of patients appears to indicate that such an increase at once is desirable. In the event, however, of any greater increase of accommodation being needed at some future time, which in view of the rising reputation of the asylum seems more than probable, it is almost certain that the Directors would be well advised to obtain it by purchasing, building, or renting ordinary residences more or less like Kincardhie.

The central building, when properly equipped with a hospital, would require no further enlargement, even if the population of the asylum grew considerably.

The sewage arrangements and the arrangements for the extinction of fires, which are now very complete and satisfactory, were noticed in the last entry, as also were various other important improvements which have recently been carried out with thoroughness, but at the same time with a careful avoidance of the unnecessary expenditure of money. Improvements of a minor character are being constantly made, and many of them were observed at this visit. They all tend to increase the comfort of the patient and to make their treatment more successful.

Appendix B. The resumption of the farm, the laying it out in grass, and the removal of the piggeries to the farm steading are all changes in a desirable direction. They will make it possible, for instance, to keep cows and to have a long sheltered pleasant walk within the grounds.

Commissioners' Entries. The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

Royal and District Asylums.
Perth District Asylum.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 8th January 1885.

There are at present 261 patients in the asylum. This is an increase of 15 over the number at the date of last visit, but an increase of only 10 over the number at the date of the visit 12 months since. The increase is due to a smaller number of patients having been discharged during the past year than during the previous year.

The following changes have taken place since last visit:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	27	29	56
Discharges recovered,	9	3	12
Discharges unrecovered,	9	4	13
Deaths,	5	11	16

The deaths were due in most cases to diseases of the brain or of the heart. Three deaths are registered as due to phthisis pulmonalis. The average ages at death were 41 years among the men and 52 years among the women.

The general health of the inmates at present is good, and their requirements appear to be adequately supplied.

The tranquillity and order which were observed during the visit indicated that they are well managed, and treated with due consideration. Three accidents are recorded in the register, 2 involving fracture of the ribs, and 1 involving fracture of the leg. In one of the cases of fracture of a rib the cause has not been satisfactorily ascertained; but the other two accidents were the result of the violence of the patients themselves while in a state of maniacal excitement. All have satisfactorily recovered from the effects of their injuries except the patient whose leg was fractured, but she is also on the way to make a good recovery.

There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; and there have been 3 escapes.

The need for some further provision for the employment of the male patients continues to be a prominent defect in the arrangements of the asylum. This is shown at present by the fact that out of the 92 men registered as engaged in industrial occupation, 40 are employed only in assisting the attendants in the ordinary work of the wards, a kind of work which cannot occupy much of their time or energy. The wards were found in excellent order. Several improvements have been made since last visit. The pillars formerly in the dining hall which supported the floor of the amusement-room, but which were regarded as scarcely sufficient for their purpose, have been replaced by stronger pillars; and some desirable additions have been made to the furniture of the day-rooms. The additions to the furniture tend to impart a more home-like aspect to the wards, and it is recommended that this kind of improvement should be carried further.

The comfort and contentment of the patients would be much increased if the furniture were more of the kind usual in private houses, and the moral effect which is produced by such surroundings would be found to benefit their mental condition.

An important addition to the means of protection from fire has been made by the introduction into the interior of the building of hydrants connected with the new water supply; but to secure the full benefit from this it will be necessary to obtain an additional supply of hose. A suitable code of rules for the guidance of the attendants and servants in cases of fire has been printed and distributed. Frequent exercise with the hose should be practised in all places where it might be required, both to test the efficiency of the apparatus, and to make the members of the fire brigade acquainted with their several duties.

The plans of the cottage hospital, which is intended to afford provision for the treatment of infectious diseases, have been adopted by the District Board; and the erection of the building is to be proceeded with next month.

The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully and accurately kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 19th June 1885.

Appendix B.

There are 119 men and 133 women—all paupers—at present in the asylum. Commissioners
No patient is absent on probation or pass, or by escape. Entries.

The changes since last visit are as follows:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Patients admitted,	14	19	33
„ discharged recovered,	7	9	16
„ discharged unrecovered,	8	5	13
„ dead,	3	10	13

Royal and
District
Asylums.

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Asylum.

The removals from the asylum have thus exceeded the admissions, and the total population has fallen from 261 to 252.

There is now a night nurse on the female side, and it is creditable to the management that there were only 3 wet beds last night.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry; and only one accident, a fracture of the clavicle, is recorded.

The cleanliness and good order both of the dayrooms and dormitories attracted favourable notice. Additions of a very desirable character have been made to the furniture and to the objects of decoration; and the effect cannot fail to be beneficial to the inmates.

It is in contemplation to improve in this way the dayrooms occupied by the more troublesome patients.

Complete tranquillity and contentment prevailed during the visit.

The patients were comfortably and tidily clothed, and due attention appears to be paid to personal cleanliness. Their aspect indicated a suitable and sufficient dietary, and abundant exercise in the open air.

The new separate hospital is approaching completion, and it promises to be a satisfactory and important addition to the appliances of the establishment. Great care has been taken to disconnect the drainage from that of the main building, but it was observed with great regret that in order to keep the cost within the vote, it had been resolved not to use pitch pine for the flooring. There is still time to reconsider this resolution, and it is recommended that none of the flooring be laid till this has been done, because the importance of pitch pine flooring in a hospital of this kind is beyond question.

The four lavatories and water-closets attached to the front dormitories on both sides of the main building might with advantage be removed. In practice they are scarcely used, and their removal would do away with an annual bill for repairs, besides preventing a source of danger to health when the traps in connection with them become dry through disuse. The space occupied by the lavatories might be turned to useful account as part of the accommodation of the asylum.

The arrangements for the extinction of fire appear now to be complete and satisfactory. The new water supply has been joined to the internal hydrants.

No opportunity of acquiring additional land should be lost. It is chiefly needed as a means of treating the male patients by furnishing an abundance of active out-door work; but it would in various other ways prove an advantage to the institution.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and accurately kept. In very few asylums are the Case Books in so satisfactory a condition. Altogether, the visit left a very pleasing impression of the ability and conscientiousness with which the management of the asylum is conducted.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 27th April 1885.

The following classified statement shows the number and condition of the patients at present on the register of the asylum. Roxburgh
District
Asylum.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident,	10	4	89	104	207
Absent on probation,	1	1	2	6	10
On register,	11	5	91	110	217

Appendix B. These figures show an increase of the population by 11 since last visit—1 private patient and 10 pauper patients.
Commissioners' Entries. The changes which have taken place since the 8th of July of last year are as follows:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Royal and District Asylums.					
Admissions,	4	4	18	30	56
Discharges recovered,	1	0	1	8	10
Discharges unrecovered.	3	3	6	13	25
Deaths,	—	—	6	4	10

Six men and 4 women were found in bed, and 1 woman was found in seclusion. The entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion continue to be numerous.

Three accidents are recorded, all of a serious character; one of them leading to death.

The whole number of patients employed is 126—63 men and 63 women—leaving 67 patients unemployed.

There are 7 patients on parole beyond the grounds, and 27 on parole within the grounds.

As a means of preventing the spread of fire, it has been resolved to divide the buildings into 5 sections by carrying the principal partitions through the roof and 18 inches above it. The internal hydrants, which are now fed from cisterns within the house, are to be also connected with the main tank on the hill-side. This will give both a greater supply of water and greater pressure.

The changes made on the laundry buildings prove satisfactory, and make constant supervision easier.

The new workroom for the women is all that could be desired.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order and scrupulously clean.

The books and registers were as usual in good order.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 17th November 1885.

There are at present 210 patients on the register of the asylum. The following statement shows their position in detail:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident,	10	5	86	100	201
Absent on probation,	—	—	5	2	9
On register,	10	7	91	102	210

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	2	2	12	13	29
Discharges recovered,	1	—	6	8	15
Discharges unrecovered,	2	—	5	9	16
Deaths,	—	—	1	4	5

The deaths are stated to have been due in 2 cases to disease of the brain, in 2 cases to pulmonary consumption, and in 1 case to senile decay.

The changes that have taken place have resulted in a slight reduction of the number of patients. A still further reduction might however be effected with advantage to the patients, and with a diminution of the burden on the public funds, if suitable persons were selected with whom to board the patients.

Six patients were found in bed. No one was found in seclusion or in restraint. The number of cases in which seclusion is resorted to as shown by the Register continues however to be exceptionally large. Since last visit only one patient has escaped and been absent for more than a few hours before being brought back. There have been no accidents.

The numbers of pauper patients employed at present are 71 men and 69 women, and the numbers unemployed are 15 men and 31 women. Four men are allowed to go on parole beyond the grounds. Appendix B.

The patients were found in good order. A substantial and suitable dinner was served during the visit. The wards were clean and comfortable. Commissioners' Entries.

Since last visit the steps which had been resolved on for the protection of the building from fire have been completed. The division of the building into sections has been carried out, and hydrants connected with the main supply pipe have been placed in convenient places. These improvements diminish very materially the anxieties connected with the management of the institution. Royal and District Asylums.

The asylum is at present under the superintendence of Dr J. Carlyle Johnstone, who has been appointed to the interim charge during the absence of Dr Grierson, who is absent on prolonged sick leave. Roxburgh District Asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, 14th January 1885.

The asylum contains 376 inmates at present. Of these 7 men and 9 women are private patients, and 169 men and 191 women are paupers. Besides these there are on the register 2 men absent on probation, 1 woman absent on pass, and 1 man absent by escape. Stirling District Asylum.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place —

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	4	2	35	39	80
Discharged recovered,	2	1	17	20	40
Discharged unrecovered,	—	—	11	14	25
Deaths,	—	1	11	10	22

The deaths resulted from general paralysis of the insane and from diseases of the brain in 8 cases, from disease of the heart in 2 cases, from consumption and other pulmonary diseases in 6 cases, from acute nephritis in 2 cases, from disease of the shoulder in 1 case, from general decay in 2 cases, and from the exhaustion of acute mania in 1 case. The average ages at death were 49 years among the men and 47 years among the women. Nine of the deaths occurred in the cases of patients who had been admitted in the course of the year 1884.

There has been no case of the use of seclusion or restraint in the treatment of the patients since last visit, and there has been no accident. There have been 6 escapes, including the escape of the man already mentioned, who is still absent.

The patients were found during the visit in a satisfactory condition, and the wards were in good order.

The industrial occupation of the patients appears to receive due attention. A larger proportion of them is now employed than has been observed on any former occasion. Among 133 men who are regularly employed, 86 are engaged in farm or garden work, and 13 are employed as artisans.

Some very desirable improvements have been carried out in the old building. The water-closets, formerly on the dormitory floor of the female side, have been entirely removed and a new set of closets has been constructed in what was formerly the female bathroom on the ground floor. The new closets will be a great improvement on the old; but it is to be regretted that a form of basin has been used which it has been thought necessary to enclose with wood. Thorough cleanliness and efficiency can only be obtained by carrying the floor without interruption back to the wall, and by the use of a simple basin, such as the rim flushing hopper, which can be easily inspected and cleansed all round. A new bathroom with dressingroom attached has been fitted up adjoining No. 2 dayroom. This is also a considerable improvement.

Two new workshops—one for the painters and the other for the upholsterers—have been constructed in the verandah of the disused male airing court.

A large portion of the old building has been re-painted, including many of the single rooms, associated dormitories and corridors; and this has added much to the cheerfulness of their appearance.

Appendix B. New carpeting has been provided for the rooms in the main building, so that it is now very completely furnished with carpets. Other articles of furniture, such as table-covers, curtains, and vallances have also been supplied, which help to confer a homelike appearance upon the rooms.

Commissioners' Entries. An important modification has been made in the arrangements for disposing of the sewage of the asylum. Under the system in operation until recently the sewage was distributed over the farm in a state of such dilution that it found its way in an insufficiently purified condition into the adjacent burn and polluted it. A system of drains has therefore been constructed by which the water from all sources, except the water-closets and laundry, is conveyed separately through a filtering tank, and then discharged into the burn, the sewage properly so called being alone used for irrigation. The result is said to be quite satisfactory. The water, after passing through the filter, now enters the burn in an unobjectionable condition; and the sewage, besides being much improved in fertilizing power, is reduced to a quantity which the land is able to receive.

Royal and District Asylums.
Stirling District Asylum.

It is gratifying to learn that the District Board are so satisfied with the benefit conferred on the asylum by the farm, that they propose, when an opportunity offers, to take an additional extent of land into occupation.

The recreation of the patients is not neglected. Besides the ordinary amusements there is each year a picnic from which few of the patients are excluded. The annual picnic for 1884 was held last autumn at the Abbey Craig.

The books and registers were examined and were found correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, 17th June 1885.

The following statement shows the number and condition of the patients at present on the register of the asylum :—

PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
M.	F.	M.	F.	
8	13	172	188	381

Of these, 2 male paupers are absent on probation, and 1 female private and 3 female pauper patients are absent on pass.

The changes which have occurred in the population since the date of last visit are as follows —

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	3	7	29	37	76
Discharged recovered,	2	—	13	20	35
Discharged unrecovered,	—	3	9	6	18
Dead,	—	—	6	14	20

Of the 20 deaths 10 were caused by brain disease, 2 by pneumonia, 2 by phthisis, 1 by kidney disease, 1 by liver disease, and 1 by heart disease. There is only 1 entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded.

The number of wet beds last night was 7, and only 5 patients were found in bed at the time of the visit.

Of the whole population 137 men and 135 women are registered as usefully occupied, leaving 41 men and 48 women unemployed, either because they refuse to work or cannot do so in consequence of their bodily or mental condition.

Since last visit very extensive and important work has been done in re-painting and decorating both dayrooms and dormitories on the female and on the male sides of the main building. The work has been well and tastefully done; on the male side it was done entirely by the attendants and patients. A bright and cheerful aspect has been given to all the wards, as much attention being given to those occupied by the more troublesome patients as to those occupied by the easily managed. These changes will tend to promote tranquillity and contentment, and they will prove beneficial both to the curable and the incurable. The freshness and satisfactoriness of the ventilation of all parts of the asylum attracted notice.

It is understood that an opportunity may soon arise of adding to the land attached to the asylum either by lease or by purchase. If such an opportunity does arise, it is strongly recommended that advantage should be taken of it, especially if the land can be acquired at something like an agricultural value. Appendix B.
Commissioners
Entries.

The clothing both of the men and the women was very satisfactory. It was clean and tidy, as well as otherwise suitable. Royal and
District
Asylums.

The private patients in the asylum, of whom there are 21, pay from £30 to £35, and the pauper patients from parishes not in the district, of whom there are 22, pay £35. Stirling
District
Asylum.

The books and registers are carefully and accurately kept.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM, 25th March 1885.

Private
Asylums or
Licensed
Houses.

There are 25 certified patients at present on the register of the asylum, 7 gentlemen and 18 ladies. These figures include 2 ladies absent on probation. Mavisbank
Asylum.

There are also 5 voluntary inmates, 4 gentlemen and 1 lady.

Since last visit, 3 gentlemen and 3 ladies under certificates have been admitted, 6 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been discharged, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady have died.

The changes among the voluntary inmates, during the same period, are as follows:—Six gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted, and 6 gentlemen and 4 ladies have left.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two attendants and servants have been dismissed and 7 have resigned. To take the place of these, 6 attendants and servants have been engaged.

All parts of the house were found comfortably furnished, clean, and in good order; and the inmates were free from excitement and complaint.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be written up to date and correctly kept.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM, 12th June 1885.

There are 25 certificated patients, 8 gentlemen and 17 ladies, on the register of the asylum at present. Of these all are resident except 3 ladies, who are absent on probation. There are 5 gentlemen and 1 lady resident as voluntary inmates.

Of the certificated patients, 1 gentleman has been admitted since last visit, and 1 lady has been discharged. The changes among the voluntary inmates have been the admission of 2 gentlemen and the departure of 1 gentleman.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The house was found, generally speaking, in its usual good order; but there seems at present to be an inadequate supply of water for sanitary purposes. This was especially noticed in the ladies' wing, where the arrangements make it necessary that great care should be taken to keep the apparatus in complete order.

It is desirable to direct the attention of the medical officer to the case of Mr C. F., who was found in a state of active insanity, which can scarcely be treated efficiently with the present small staff of attendants.

The books and registers were examined, and were found accurately kept.

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, 24th March 1885.

There are 14 patients in the house at this date. No patient is absent on probation or pass. Of the number resident 3 men and 10 women are certificated, and 1 man is a voluntary inmate. Melville
House
Asylum.

Since last visit 2 certificated female patients have been admitted and 2 certificated males have been discharged.

During the same period 4 male and 2 female voluntary inmates have been admitted, and five male and 2 female voluntary patients have left.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Melville House Asylum.

These figures appear to be quite accurate as at this date, but they do not correspond with the figures in the last entry, nor with those in the Daily Register of 14th July 1884.

The house was found in good order and clean, and the inmates were entirely free from excitement and complaint, and were well clothed and clean in their persons.

The staff consists of 2 female servants, one acting as cook and the other as housemaid and attendant. They receive £12 per annum each as wages.

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, 14th October 1885.

This asylum contains 12 patients at present. Of these, 3 males and 8 females are under certificated order; 1 male is a voluntary inmate. Since last visit 1 female patient has been discharged, and 1 has died. The cause of death was natural decay from age, the patient being 84 when she died.

The house was found in good order and the patients were suitably clothed, free from excitement, and all in a satisfactory condition.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correct.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM, 24th March 1885.

Mollendo House Asylum.

There are 17 certificated patients and 1 voluntary inmate at present in the house, 1 female patient has been admitted since last visit, and 1 male and 1 female patient have died.

The house was in very good order. All parts of it are comfortably furnished. The grounds about it are well kept, and afford ample space for exercise.

The patients appear to be treated with kindness, and their aspect indicates a sufficient and suitable dietary, and abundant exercise in the open-air. Their clothing was clean and tidy, and they were free from excitement and complaint.

The books were found to be written up to date.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM, 14th October 1885.

There are 2 male and 15 female patients at present in this establishment. Of these 1 female is a voluntary inmate and the rest are under certificates. Since the date of the preceding entry 1 male and 2 female patients have been admitted under certificates, and 1 male and 1 female have been admitted as voluntary inmates. Of the certificated patients 1 male and 1 female have been discharged recovered, and 2 females have died. Of the voluntary inmates 1 male and 1 female have left.

The causes of death were cerebral effusion and peritonitis, at the ages respectively of 31 and 77 years.

The patients were all found in a satisfactory condition, and all their requirements seem to be well provided for. The house was as usual in good order, and presented a cheerful and comfortable appearance.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 9th March 1885.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

There are 46 certified patients at present in the asylum, 22 gentlemen and 24 ladies. No patient is absent on probation.

Three gentlemen and three ladies are resident in the asylum as voluntary inmates, making the total population 52.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit :—

		M.	F.	TOTALS.
Certificated Patients,	Admitted,	3	4	7
	Discharged,	4	3	7
	Dead,	1	5	6
Voluntary Inmates,	Admitted,	7	5	12
	Left,	8	8	16

All parts of the house were in excellent order, and the inmates were entirely free from excitement or complaint. There are 4 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 1 patient. No accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place. Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

It is learned with satisfaction that more attention is to be given to the keeping of the three principal registers, namely the Registers of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths. Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 12th October 1885. Saughton Hall Asylum.

The inmates of the asylum at present are 22 gentlemen and 24 ladies who are under certificates, and 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies who are resident as voluntary patients.

The following changes have taken place since the date of the preceding entry.

		M.	F.	TOTALS.
Certificated Patients,	Admissions,	3	5	8
	Discharges—			
	Recovered,	—	2	2
	Unrecovered,		3	3
	Deaths,	2		2
Voluntary Inmates,	Admissions,	1	3	4
	Removals,	1	3	4
	Deaths,		1	2

The patients were all found comfortably and suitably provided for; and no complaints of improper detention were made.

The establishment is everywhere in excellent order, several parts having been repainted and redecorated since last visit.

No accident and no escape has taken place.

The books and registers were examined.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 10th February 1885.

There are 15 patients in the establishment at present who are under certificates, 1 gentleman and 14 ladies. There are also 2 ladies resident as voluntary inmates. Westermains Asylum.

Since last visit 2 ladies have been admitted under certificates, 3 have been admitted as voluntary inmates, and 3 voluntary inmates have left.

There have been no deaths and no accidents.

The house was as usual found in excellent order, and the patients appear to be suitably provided for. There is very little of an asylum character about the arrangements.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 11th September 1885.

There are 15 certificated patients in the asylum, 14 ladies and 1 gentleman; and 2 voluntary inmates, both ladies.

Since last visit 5 ladies under certificates have been admitted, 2 have been discharged recovered and 2 unrecovered, and 1 death has occurred. No change has taken place among the voluntary inmates.

The house, which is most comfortably furnished, was found scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. The grounds about the asylum are exceedingly well kept.

It is worthy of note that about 5 of the inmates go to church in town. About 12 of them are on parole within the grounds, and about 5 beyond the grounds.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 24th March 1885.

Commissioners' Entries.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Whitehouse Asylum.

No change has taken place in the population since the date of last visit.

The house was found in a most satisfactory state. The patients are treated with great liberality and kindness. Their rooms are well furnished and very comfortable. The staff of attendants is exceptionally good, and the feeble patients are very carefully nursed. The arrangements are as nearly as possible those of an ordinary dwelling occupied by persons in affluent circumstances. The inmates now constitute a selected class of inoffensive patients, and great quiet prevails in the establishment.

The books were examined, and were found in good order.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 7th November 1885.

The number of patients at present in the asylum is 30. Of these, 6 gentlemen and 22 ladies are under certificates, and 2 ladies are voluntary inmates.

The only changes that have taken place since last visit are the admission of 1 lady as a voluntary inmate, and the death of a gentleman from apoplexy.

The patients were found as usual in a state of great comfort. Everything appears to be done for them that sound judgment and considerate kindness would desire; and the feeling of the establishment being a home is very successfully attained. Perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Parochial Asylums.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

of London: ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 20th February 1885.

There are 43 men and 55 women resident at present as patients in the asylum.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	13	14	27
Discharges recovered,	8	4	12
Discharges unrecovered,	5	1	6
Deaths,	2	4	6

There are four entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the use of the strait-waistcoat in the case of a man suffering from attacks of violent maniacal excitement, during which he attempted to injure both himself and others. The patient himself appears to have been aware of the advantage of his being kept under control during the attacks, and the waistcoat was only used at his own request, which was made when he felt the approach of an attack.

The wards were found in excellent order.

The committee have shown by the repairs and improvements which have been effected during the past year that they hold sound and liberal views of what is necessary to constitute efficient asylum accommodation.

The articles of furniture which have been added all tend to give a more home-like appearance to the establishment, and it is in this direction that any future changes or additions should go.

It is noted with much satisfaction that all the recommendations made in the preceding entry have been fully carried out.

The patients were found in a state which is creditable to those in charge. Great tranquillity prevailed among them. No complaints were made, and their wants seem to be adequately and considerately met.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully kept.

ABBEE PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 27th June 1885.

There are 41 men and 52 women at present in the establishment.

Since last visit 8 men and 4 women have been admitted; 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged recovered; 6 men and 4 women have been discharged unrecovered; and 2 men and 2 women have died.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No accident is recorded, and no patient has escaped.

Thirty-five men and 38 women are registered as usefully employed, leaving only 6 men and 14 women unemployed.

The wards were in excellent order and scrupulously clean. Praiseworthy efforts are made to give them a bright and cheerful aspect, and to make them otherwise comfortable. The clothing both of the men and the women attracted very favourable notice, and the visit left a very pleasing impression as to the way in which the establishment is managed. The judicious liberality which is shown bears good fruit in the condition of the patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Parochial Asylums.
Abbey Parochial Asylum.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 9th and 10th February 1885.

There are at present 546 patients in the asylum; 271 are men and 275 are women.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	84	70	154
Discharges recovered,	46	31	77
Discharges unrecovered,	22	9	31
Deaths,	14	19	33

The deaths resulted from general paralysis in 8 cases, and from other diseases of the brain and nervous system in 8 cases, from heart disease in 1 case, from pulmonary consumption in 3 cases, and from other chest diseases in 6 cases, from abdominal disease in 2 cases, from senile decay in 4 cases, and from exhaustion from acute mania in 1 case. The average ages at death were forty-eight years among the men and fifty-two years among the women. In a large number of cases the patients had been admitted in advanced stages of fatal disease, and died within a short time. Of the 33 patients who died 22 had been admitted during the past year.

An unusually large number of patients have been admitted during the past twelve months; and this has led to the number of inmates being larger than at any time since the opening of the asylum.

As a result of the increased number, the female side of the asylum has become overcrowded, but there is as yet no overcrowding of the male side. The difference between the two sides of the asylum is of course due to extra provision having been made for men in the farm buildings and at Muckcroft. The overcrowding of the female side can only be dealt with either by providing additional accommodation or by reducing the number of female patients. A reduction of the number could easily be obtained by weeding out those patients for whom detention in an asylum is no longer necessary. As has been frequently pointed out there is a considerable number of patients in this asylum whom it is unnecessary to detain either for their own welfare or for the safety of the public. These patients could be suitably provided for as is done by the authorities of other parishes in the district by placing them in private dwellings; and this could be done at no greater cost to the ratepayers for their maintenance than is required to keep them in the asylum. Were this done the cost of additional buildings would be saved.

It is proper always to keep in view that the legality of detaining such patients as are now referred to is open to grave question; and it is also important to bear in mind that the happiness of the patients is more effectually promoted under the conditions of ordinary family life when the guardians have been judiciously selected, than it is even in the best managed asylums.

The only accident of a serious nature that has occurred since last visit is a fracture of the bones of the forearm which was occasioned by a fall. The patient made a good recovery. There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; they refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 persons. There have been 18 escapes.

The condition of the patients at the time of the visit was highly satisfactory. Their appearance bore evidence of a suitable and sufficient dietary; their clothing was adequate and in good order; and their general behaviour was tranquil and indicative of judicious management. In regard to the clothing of the men it is

Appendix B. suggested that it would be still more satisfactory if more were done towards
Commissioners' adapting the clothing of individual patients to their several habits or occu-
Entries. pations.

Parochial The different sections of the establishment were found as usual in excellent
Asylums. order. The improvements of the grounds consequent on the removal of the old
farm steading have made great progress ; and the new roads in the neighbourhood
of the new steading have been nearly completed.

Barony The new garden has been walled in, and the ground prepared for use during
Parochial the present year. In the carrying out of these operations, and in the ordinary
Asylum, work of the farm and garden, abundant and suitable occupation is provided for
the male patients.

The new mortuary has been completed. Its arrangements are of a very satis-
factory character. They include, besides the mortuary proper, a room for making
examinations, and a room in which the friends of patients can assemble on the
occasion of a funeral. There is no doubt that the consideration shown in the
way these arrangements are carried out, for the feelings of the friends of persons
dying in the asylum, will be fully appreciated.

The asylum continues to be managed in a way that reflects great credit on the
Asylum Committee and the Medical Superintendent.

The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully and cor-
rectly kept.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 11th September 1885.

There are 271 men and 282 women at present on the register of the asylum.
Of these 1 woman is absent on pass.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Patients admitted,	52	58	110
Patients discharged recovered,	28	30	58
Patients discharged unrecovered,	9	13	22
Patients dead,	15	8	23

The causes of death were general paralysis in 7 cases, heart disease in 4 cases,
epilepsy in 4 cases, brain disease in 3 cases, chronic spinal disease, phthisis,
pneumonia, cancer of the uterus, and accidental drowning in 1 case each. The
mean age at death was 40 for the men and 48 for the women. The age of one of
the women who died is entered as 102, but doubts as to the accuracy of this are
properly expressed. In the cases of 19 of the 23 persons who died, a *post mortem*
examination was made.

A full inquiry into the circumstances of the death by drowning was made by
the procurator-fiscal, and it was found that it had not resulted from culpable
negligence on the part of those in charge of the patient. There are no grounds
for suspecting that there was any intention to commit suicide. The patient
appears to have been properly regarded as trustworthy, and everything indicates
that he was accidentally drowned while bathing. The quarry-hole in which the
accident occurred has already been filled up, and the attendants and patients are
at present actively engaged in filling up another quarry-hole. There is a third
quarry-hole in the grounds, and it is understood that this also is to be filled up
without delay.

There are 5 accidents in all recorded, but 4 of them are of a trifling character.
The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries, referring to the
seclusion of 2 persons. Three patients are registered as having escaped and
having been absent for at least one night before being brought back. The number
of wet beds last night was 8.

The management of the asylum continues to be characterised by the large extent
to which the patients are engaged in useful work, only 44 men and 50 women
are unemployed, as the result in nearly all cases of bodily infirmity. Eighty-
four per cent. of the men, and eighty-two per cent. of the women are actively
engaged in profitable work.

The number of females in the asylum is in excess of the number which it is
licensed to receive, and the female side of the establishment is overcrowded. It
will be necessary, therefore, either to provide additional asylum accommodation for

female patients, or to reduce their number by the transference of some of them to private care. It may be accepted as beyond doubt that there is a considerable and growing number of patients on both sides of the asylum, who could be provided for in private dwellings with benefit to themselves, with safety to the public, and with advantage to the ratepayers, in other words, who do not require detention in an asylum, either in their own interest or in that of the public. This being so, it becomes a question whether there is really a choice as to which of the two modes of relieving the overcrowding on the female side has first to be adopted, in view of the fact that persons, who are in the condition just described, have a right to cease to be detained in an asylum, and also of the fact that a claim for participation in the parliamentary grant towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics is only good, on account of any pauper lunatic in an asylum when it has been certified that he or she was necessarily detained there during the period for which the claim is made. The attention of the Parochial Board has been frequently drawn to the boarding out of incurable and inoffensive lunatics, but more particularly in the entries of 9th and 10th September 1881, 29th May 1883, and 9th and 10th February 1885. It is thought desirable to direct attention to the subject again, and in doing so to point out that the Barony Parochial Board occupy in this matter a position which differs from that of the Parochial Boards of most of the large parishes in Scotland.

The house was found as usual in excellent order, and the condition and treatment of the inmates were highly satisfactory. The Parochial Board show an enlightened liberality in the management of the institution and the ability and conscientiousness of the superintendent in the discharge of his duties continue to merit commendation.

The books and registers are carefully and correctly kept.

GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
17th February 1885.

There are at present 124 women in the establishment. Since last visit 42 patients have been admitted, 15 have been discharged recovered, 26 have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 have died.

The establishment was found in its usual order; and there is nothing in regard to its condition which calls for special remark at present.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 5. These refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 cases. There have been no escapes and no accidents to patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in excellent order.

GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
4th July 1885.

There are 124 women at present in the wards. Since last visit 24 patients have been admitted, 8 have been discharged recovered, 11 have been discharged unrecovered, and 5 have died.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries referring to the seclusion of 1 patient for 8 hours. One accident is recorded, not of a serious character.

The wards were found in good order and clean. Since last visit some of them have been repainted. The patients were suitably and tidily clothed. They were entirely free from excitement and complaint. Many things were observed which indicated a kindly and considerate management.

The books and registers were examined, and were as usual found in excellent order.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
13th February 1885.

There are 116 men and 118 women at present in the asylum. Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	51	31	82
Discharges recovered,	17	13	30
Discharges unrecovered,	17	10	27
Deaths,	15	5	20

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Parochial Asylums.
Barony Parochial Asylum.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

Govan Parochial Asylum.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Govan Parochial Asylum.

Of the patients discharged unrecovered 7 were placed in private dwellings as pauper lunatics. The rest were either removed from the poor-roll or transferred to other asylums.

The deaths resulted from diseases of the brain in 5 cases, from heart disease in 1 case, from lung disease in 3 cases, from bowel disease in 4 cases, from rheumatism in 1 case, from melancholic exhaustion in 3 cases, from atrophy in 1 case, from anæmia in 1 case, and from delirium tremens in 1 case. The average ages at death were fifty-one years among the men, and forty-five years among the women. Nine of the patients who died were admitted during the year 1884.

The mortality has been rather higher than usual during the past seven months.

There are 56 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 8 persons, and of seclusion in the treatment of 3. There has been no accident and no escape.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They were suitably clothed and appeared adequately nourished. A well-cooked and abundant dinner was served in an orderly manner during the visit.

The wards were found clean and in good order. The dayroom for the sick on the upper floor of the male side has been much improved by the removal of a partition wall, and being thus thrown open to the corridor, there is not only a greater amount of elbow-room obtained for the patients, but the ventilation has been made more satisfactory, and the efficient supervision of the patients has been facilitated.

Steps have been taken towards providing the working-men with house shoes, and towards providing shoerooms as recommended in the preceding entry. It is hoped that the rooms will be fitted up in a way that will be promotive of order. A dryingroom for mattresses that have been wet has been erected. It will be found of great use; but it ought to be kept in view that, under proper management, very few mattresses should ever be wet; and every effort should be made to keep the number as low as possible.

The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully and correctly kept.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 2nd July 1885.

There are 118 men and 122 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 31 men and 20 women have been admitted; 10 men and 5 women have been discharged recovered; 11 men and 7 women have been discharged unrecovered; and 8 men and 4 women have died.

Only one patient was found in bed and only one bed was wet last night. Two men are on parole beyond the grounds, and 23 men and 6 women on parole within the grounds. No patient has escaped since last visit, and only one accident of a trifling character is recorded.

There are 5 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 1 person and the seclusion of 2 persons.

In the cases of 10 of the 12 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

The case books are carefully kept and were found written up to date. The medical treatment of the patients is conducted with ability, conscientiousness, and interest. The general management also deserves commendation. The patients were well and tidily clothed, and they have clean comfortable beds. No complaints were made, and they appear to be treated with kindness and consideration. The dayrooms and dormitories were fresh and clean, and their aspect was bright and cheerful. Since last visit many of them have been re-painted in a very tasteful way, most of the work being done by the patients and attendants.

About 10 acres of land have recently been purchased. This will be of great advantage to the male patients by supplying an abundance of out-door active work.

The books and registers were examined, and were, as usual, found to be carefully and correctly kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 16th February 1885.

Appendix B.

There are at present 140 men and 110 women resident at present in this establishment. Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

Commissioners
Entries.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	6	12	18
Discharges recovered,	3	4	7
Discharges unrecovered,	4	3	7
Deaths,	6	2	8

Parochial
Asylums.Greenock
Parochial
Asylum.

The deaths were due in 3 cases to brain diseases, in 1 case to heart disease, in 1 case to pulmonary consumption, in 2 cases to senile decay, and in 1 case to drowning.

The death from drowning occurred under remarkable circumstances. The patient, a man subject to fits of epilepsy, was generally of orderly and rational behaviour, but subject to wayward impulses about the time that his fits came on. He had been working in the grounds along with a party of other patients when he left the party and made direct for the reservoir at the top of the hill behind the poorhouse. His departure was observed by the attendant in charge within a few minutes of its occurrence, and he immediately followed him. He was not able, however, to overtake him till he had reached the reservoir and thrown himself in. As he never rose to the surface after the first plunge it was some time before he was got out; and when this was done life was extinct. It is suspected that he must have taken a fit on becoming immersed, and that this was the reason of his not rising again. The occurrence was seen by both medical officers and by the superintendent, and every effort was made to resuscitate the patient, though without success. The reservoir is difficult of access except at one corner where the patient reached it. It is recommended that this part of the fence should be made efficient so as to diminish the risk of such accidents in future. No other accident resulting in permanent injury has taken place since last visit.

There have been two escapes involving absence from the asylum of more than a few hours. There has been no instance of the use of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients.

The patients were found in excellent order; and their requirements are adequately and considerably provided for.

The wards were found clean, comfortable, and well kept, and everything that was seen was indicative of efficient management.

The crowded state of the dining hall at meal time again attracted attention. It is impossible, under the difficulties occasioned by the crowding, that the meals can be served with the orderliness that is desirable; and sometimes, as for example when a patient becomes excited, there must be risk of serious disturbance.

The propriety of taking steps to deal with this difficulty is recommended to the consideration of the Committee.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive exceptional attention in this establishment. No less than 117 men and 96 women, or 213 in all, out of a total of 250, are at present regularly employed.

It is understood that there is a proposal to make a public road along the eastern boundary of the grounds. Such a step would be a serious injury to the patients, as it would necessarily make the ground where they most frequently work to be overlooked to a very undesirable degree. It is earnestly hoped that the Committee will be able to prevent such an injurious proceeding from being carried out.

The books and registers were examined and were found correctly kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
29th June 1885.

There are 145 men and 115 women at present in the asylum, or 260 patients in all. There is thus no vacant accommodation.

Since last visit 24 men and 21 women have been admitted; 8 men and 10 women have been discharged as recovered; 5 men and 3 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 6 men and 3 women have died.

Appendix B. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No escape is recorded. Four attendants have resigned and none have been dismissed.

Commissioners' Entries. Three accidents are recorded. One of them was not of a serious character; another, at present under investigation, was possibly sustained before admission; the third was due to a suicidal impulse and ended fatally. In this last case the patient was working in a field near the line of the railway with a squad of six fellow-patients under charge of an attendant. He was observed to leave his work and to run towards the railway, and was instantly pursued by the attendant. To reach the fence, however, he had little more than 30 yards to run, and he was not overtaken. He succeeded in getting over the fence, and he ran down the embankment and on to the line just as a train was approaching. The engine and carriages ran over him, and he was instantly killed. If the fence had been sufficiently high to cause delay in getting over it, he would probably have been caught and saved from self-destruction.

Parochial Asylums.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

The erection of an efficient fence between the asylum grounds and the railway would cost a considerable sum of money, and it would be a gain to the patients if they could be safely managed without it, but the propriety of erecting such a fence deserves consideration.

An occurrence such as that referred to is apt to be imitated, and for some time the care of the patients will give rise to exceptional anxieties. The fact that the asylum lands are on both sides of the railway creates a difficulty; and if the patch to the north of the line continues to be cultivated by the patients, and only one fence is erected, namely to the south of the line, great care will require to be exercised in the selection of patients, who can be depended on as trustworthy, for employment on the land to the north of the line.

The views expressed in the last report as to the making of a road along the eastern boundary of the grounds are endorsed. The grounds are already overlooked to an undesirable extent, but the proposed road would give the public command of them at the place where the patients most frequently work.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found in excellent order, and the condition and management of the patients were quite satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be written up to date and to be correctly kept.

**PAISLEY BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
19th and 20th February 1885.**

Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum. There are 110 men and 80 women, or a total of 190 persons, at present on the register of the asylum. Of these all are resident, except 1 woman, who is absent on statutory probation.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	32	16	48
Discharges recovered,	11	9	20
Discharges unrecovered,	4	3	7
Deaths,	7	4	11

The causes of death are registered as brain disease in 3 cases, heart disease in 1 case, lung disease in 3 cases, abdominal disease in 2 cases, cancer of the breast in 1 case, and intemperance in 1 case. The average ages at death were forty-one years among the men and forty-nine years among the women. Seven of the patients who died were admitted during the year 1884.

Since last visit 9 accidents have been recorded; most of them were trivial in character, and none have had serious results. There are 4 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients—1 for surgical reasons and the other to prevent destruction of clothing, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. There have been 5 escapes. The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. Their physical state was indicative of a sufficient dietary, and an adequate amount of out-door exercise. They were comfortably clothed. There were no manifestations of discontent or excitement.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive great attention, and it is probably to this cause mainly that the exceptional tranquillity is due

which was observed on this occasion. The ordinary farm work, which appears to be energetically carried on, gives very beneficial occupation to the men during a great part of the year, and at other times they find employment in the improvement of the grounds.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

The alterations in the main building referred to in the preceding entry have now been completed, and they constitute a very decided improvement on the previous arrangements. The new water-closets and urinal on the male side are worthy of special approval. The heating arrangements have been under the consideration of the committee for some time, and it is desirable that steps should be taken for their improvement. It is recommended that as far as possible in the new arrangements the heating of each part of the building should be under the management of the attendant or other person in charge of that part. For the heating of the single rooms hot water pipes will probably be necessary, and for the corridors and associated dormitories it is suggested that slow combustion stoves might be used with advantage. It is a defect in all general systems of heating that it is necessary to bring almost the whole system into operation, even when it may not be wished to use more than a small section of it. It is an advantage of the sectional system that only so much as it is wished to use requires to be brought into operation, and it is also in its favour that it throws more directly on each person in charge the responsibility for keeping his own section in proper condition.

Parochial Asylums.

Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum.

The books and registers of the establishment were examined, and were found correctly kept.

PAISLEY BURG PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 27th June 1885.

There are 105 men and 81 women at present on the register of the asylum. One man is absent on probation, so that the total number of patients resident is 185.

Since last visit 8 men and 14 women have been admitted; 9 men and 3 women have been discharged recovered; 3 men and 4 women have been discharged unrecovered; and 1 man and 6 women have died.

In view of the fact that many patients are in a very feeble state of bodily health when admitted into the asylum, the death rate is low. In the medical treatment of the patients much interest continues to be shown.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and only one slight accident is recorded.

The attention given to the useful occupation of the inmates continues to be a very praiseworthy feature of the management, and the result is no doubt seen in the tranquillity and contentment which prevail among them.

A judicious liberality has been shown in improving their surroundings by making the rooms cheerful, comfortable, and healthy. A great deal has been very successfully done in this direction since the establishment was last visited. It is in contemplation now to improve the heating arrangements, and a plan, which has been obtained from competent heating engineers, is under consideration.

The new mortuary is finished and is very satisfactory.

The dayrooms and dormitories were clean and in excellent order, and the patients of both sexes were comfortably and suitably clothed. Great freedom is accorded to the patients, and as far as possible all irksome discipline is avoided.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE, 22nd April 1885.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

St Nicholas Poorhouse.

There are 41 men and 50 women at present in the wards. Since last visit 8 men and 3 women have been admitted, 6 men have been discharged, and 2 women have died. All the patients admitted were transferred to the wards from the asylum, and it is a commendable rule of the management that no patient shall be received into the wards who has not previously been under treatment in the asylum, though of course circumstances might arise which would justify a departure from the rule. Of the 6 patients discharged, 4 were

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

St Nicholas Poorhouse.

sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for treatment in the wards, 1 was transferred to the ordinary wards of the poorhouse as recovered, and 1 absconded.

Seventeen women were found at work in the laundry. Twenty of the men were engaged in field work, and 4 in the preparation of firewood. Praiseworthy efforts are made to occupy the patients in active, useful, and healthy work. Altogether about 59 of the 91 inmates are thus employed, leaving 32 unemployed.

The wards were found very clean and orderly, and the inmates were free from complaint and excitement. They were well and suitably clothed, and the condition of the beds and bed coverings was very satisfactory.

The registers were examined, and were found to be correctly and carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,
23d July 1885.

There are 88 patients at present in the wards, and of these 40 are men and 48 are women. All appear to belong to the harmless and incurable class for which the wards are designed.

Since last visit 1 man has been admitted, 2 men and 1 woman have been removed, and 1 woman has died.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the patients were in good condition, and suitably clothed.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive careful attention; and much of the satisfactoriness of their condition may be reasonably attributed to this, which is perhaps the most useful means of improving their mental condition and rendering them easily managed and orderly.

The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully and accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
23rd April 1885.

Buchan Poorhouse.

There are 25 men and 26 women at present in the wards. No patient is absent on pass or probation.

Since last visit 2 men and 2 women have been admitted. Of these 1 man and 1 woman were transferred from the asylum to the wards. During the same period 1 man and 2 women have been discharged, and of these 1 woman was sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for treatment in the wards, and 1 man and 1 woman were boarded out. Three patients have died—2 men and 1 woman.

It is recommended that C. M. be sent back to the asylum. Her condition has undergone a change which makes it difficult to manage her properly in such an establishment as this.

It would be an improvement if the patients were supplied with knives and forks. Some of them, more particularly on the male side, feel the want of them. Everything that promotes tidiness at table is useful.

The condition of the wards and of the inmates was highly satisfactory, and all that was seen during the visit left a very favourable impression as to the management of the establishment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
24th July 1885.

There are 26 men and 26 women at present inmates of these wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted; and 1 woman, the patient mentioned in last entry as unsuitable for the wards, has been transferred to the Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. They appear to be adequately fed, they are suitably clothed, and they appear to be treated in an intelligent and kindly manner.

The wards were found in excellent order. The matron is at present ill of typhoid fever, and from the circumstances of the case it seems probable that

the disease has originated in some insanitary condition of the establishment. It is only a short time since the plumber work was understood to be thoroughly repaired, and the soil pipes ventilated. It is recommended, however, that these and the drains should be again carefully examined, and it would tend greatly to prevent mischief in future, if the soil pipes were carried at once from their origins to the exterior of the building and the communications with the drains carefully trapped and ventilated. At present it is possible for dangerous leakages to exist and remain for a long time undiscovered.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.
Buchan Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
28th January 1885.

There are 47 men and 50 women at present in the wards. Since last visit 1 man and 6 women have been admitted, all having been transferred to these wards from the District Asylum, except 1 woman who was sent in from being boarded in a private dwelling. This woman is a quiet and easily managed patient, requiring such guidance as a child requires, who had been sent out as not requiring detention in an establishment; but her daughter, with whom she was boarded, seems to have taken no pains to guide her in her conduct, and to have immediately renounced the care of her when she found that any guidance was necessary. Besides this woman, another woman was removed since last visit to her daughter's care, and she remains with her up to the present time. Two men and 2 women have died.

Cunninghame Poorhouse.

The deaths resulted from heart disease in 2 cases, from consumption in 1 case, and from cancer in 1 case.

The wards were as usual found in excellent order, and the patients have all their requirements well provided for. Dinner was served during the visit in the dining-hall. The food was good and abundant, and all the arrangements were carried out with admirable order and decorum.

The men still continue to be beneficially occupied in the work of the farm; and the women find abundant occupation of a useful kind in the newly enlarged laundry. Sixteen of the women are required for the household work and needlework, and 26 find work in the laundry. It is satisfactory to find that, after paying all expenses, the laundry work done for the public last year yielded a profit of over £78.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
10th July 1885.

There are 47 men and 50 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged, and 2 women have died. The deaths were caused by general debility and congestion of the lungs, and the ages at death were 70 and 61 years.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No patient has escaped. Last night there was only 1 wet bed. There are 10 men on parole beyond the grounds, and 8 men and 4 women on parole within the grounds. The door of the male airing court is now always open, and experience has shown that it is not necessary to keep it shut. It is suggested, therefore, that the north wall should be pulled down. The patients are largely occupied in useful work. Indeed, with the exception of 6 men and 8 women, who cannot work in consequence of their mental or bodily condition, they are all employed in ways which are profitable to the institution; and which tend to the improvement of their health. There are many kinds of work available, so that suitable work can be found for all who are not disabled by their mental or bodily condition. One-half of all the women in the wards work in the laundry. They not only wash and dress for the house, but also for the public, and the profits derived from the work done for the public are very considerable. More than one-half of the

Appendix B. men work in the garden and on the farm, and they engage in their work with
 Commissioners' manifest interest. It is satisfactory to be able to add that their work yields
 Entries. profit to the establishment. Few institutions for the insane can show such
 Lunatic Wards good results in the industrial occupation of the inmates.
 of Poorhouses. The wards were as usual in excellent order.
 The books and registers were written up to date and correctly kept.

Cuninghame
 Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
 18th February 1885.

Dumbarton
 Poorhouse.

There are 29 men and 31 women at present in the wards. Since last visit 4 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been removed to the District Asylum as unsuitable for the wards, and 1 man, aged eighty-three, has died.

The wards were found in their usual good order; and there continues to be satisfactory evidence that the patients are suitably provided for.

The management of the establishment deserves commendation in every way. The industrial aspect of it continues to give it a special character which has often been commented on with approval in these entries. It is gratifying to find that the work continues to be not only useful to the inmates but remunerative to the ratepayers.

The books and registers were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
 26th June 1885.

There are 30 men and 31 women at present in the wards. Since last visit 3 men have been admitted and 2 men have been discharged. No death has taken place.

The condition of the wards and of the patients was highly satisfactory. The management continues to have the distinctive characters which it has had for many years, and which have been so often referred to with commendation in these entries.

Last year the patients earned upwards of £200 sterling by washing for families in Dumbarton and neighbourhood.

With the exception of P. M., who is very troublesome to his fellow patients, and who should be sent to the asylum, the inmates appear to be suitable for treatment in an establishment of this kind.

The books and registers were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
 15th April 1885.

Dundee East
 Poorhouse.

There are 41 men and 50 women at present on the register, including 1 woman absent on pass.

The changes since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	5	7	12
Discharges,	6	11	17
Deaths,	1	3	4

Thirteen of the 17 patients discharged were boarded out. This important fact is recorded with much satisfaction. It appears that, between the 1st January 1880 and the 1st September 1884, there were only 3 patients removed from the wards of the poorhouse to care in private dwellings as pauper lunatics, and that, since the 1st September 1884, there have been 16 patients removed and placed under private care.

The inmates, on the whole, are suitable for treatment in such an establishment as this; but H. C. and M. S. or B. are acutely maniacal, and ought to be removed to an asylum.

The house was in very good order and very clean. The decoration of the

male wards is very satisfactory. It would improve the two upper female dormitories to place in each of them a dressing-table and mirror. The new water-closets promise to be very good, and the extensive changes in connection with the drainage, to which much consideration appears to have been given, cannot fail to be beneficial to the health of the inmates.

The books and registers were examined, and were found as usual to be correctly and carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
22nd October 1885.

There are at present 94 patients, 42 men and 52 women, resident in these wards.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	15	15	30
Discharges,	12	11	23
Deaths,	2	2	4

The deaths are registered as due to debility, to paralysis, to heart disease, and to syncope.

The greater activity in the process of boarding out, the commencement of which is recorded in the preceding entry, still continues.

The number of those discharged unrecovered since last visit, to be boarded out as pauper lunatics in private dwellings, is 13. The number for the last twelve months reaches a total of 26, and the significance of this may be estimated, as was shown in the preceding entry, by comparing it with the fact that an average of less than 1 patient per annum was all that were so boarded out during the previous four years.

An important benefit, obtained by the recent large number of removals to private dwellings, is that the wards have been enabled to receive a more than usually large number of patients from the Royal Asylum, which had for some time, been greatly overcrowded.

The new inmates appear to be generally suitable for the wards. They seem however to include an unusually large proportion of patients of restless or noisy habits. It may be that this impression is caused by the more recently admitted patients not having fallen into the discipline and industrial arrangements of the establishment. It was observed that on the female side more women than usual are on the list of patients unemployed, and it may be expected that many of these patients will, before long, be benefited by being brought within the industrial system which has been an important feature in the management of the wards.

A considerable amount of liberty continues to be enjoyed by the inmates considering the locality of the establishment. Ten men and 16 women are registered as going on parole beyond the grounds.

The house was found in excellent order. The new sanitary arrangements are of an exceptionally satisfactory character, and they are working admirably.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
18th April 1885.

There are 24 men and 27 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 6 men and 18 women have been admitted, 3 men and 20 women have been discharged, and 1 man and 2 women have died.

This represents a movement of the population which is very active and very unusual. The following statement explains the character of this movement. Of the 24 patients admitted 20 were transferred to the wards from the Dundee Royal Asylum, and 4 came directly from their homes or from the ordinary wards of this and the East Dundee Poorhouse. Of the 23 patients discharged 18 were removed to care in private dwellings, 2 were discharged as cured, and 3 were sent to the Dundee Royal Asylum, 2 of these last being patients who had

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Appendix B. been transferred from the asylum to the wards and had proved unsuitable for
Commissioners' treatment in them. It appears from these figures that a considerable number
Entries. of patients are passing from the asylum through the poorhouse to care in
private dwellings.

Lunatic Wards. Both the possibility and desirability of increasing the number of Forfar-
of Poorhouses. shire pauper lunatics under private care have been frequently pointed out
and the movement disclosed in the foregoing statement is observed with
Dundee West satisfaction. It would have been a proper and desirable movement if there
Poorhouse. had been an abundance of asylum accommodation for the pauper lunatics of
the district; but in the actual circumstances, when there is a difficulty in
finding asylum accommodation for the pauper lunatics of Forfarshire, the
boarding out of those patients who do not require the restraint or appliances
of any kind of establishment for their proper care is opportune as well as
desirable.

J. C. or R., who was removed from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse to
the lunatic wards, is said to be suicidal and a source of anxiety to those in
charge of the wards. Her removal to the asylum is therefore recommended.
Fortunately effect can be given to this recommendation, as there will almost
immediately be vacant accommodation in the asylum.

The new ward for females is ready for occupation. It is furnished and
decorated in a very satisfactory and tasteful manner. The new ward for men
will soon be ready for occupation, and the enlargement of their airing-ground
will soon be carried out. It is much better situated than the airing-ground
for the women.

The wards were as usual in excellent order and very clean, and the inmates
were well clothed and clean. Their aspect indicated a suitable dietary, and
sufficient exercise in the open-air. They were entirely free from excitement or
complaint.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
22nd October 1885.

The present number of patients in these wards is 69; 38 are men, and 31
are women.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	16	26	42
Discharges recovered,	—	3	3
Discharges unrecovered,	1	18	19
Deaths,	1	1	2

The deaths resulted in one case from heart disease and in the other from
bronchitis.

Since last visit both the new ward for men and the new ward for women
have been occupied, and they seem to be well suited for their purpose. Owing
to these additions to the accommodation, the wards now contain 14 men and 4
women more than on the occasion of last visit. All the recent admissions
have been transfers from the Royal Asylum. Several of these, 1 man and 10
women were found unsuitable for the wards and were sent back to the
asylum. Those removals are included in the 19 patients mentioned as
discharges unrecovered. The remaining 8 women have been boarded out as
pauper lunatics in private dwellings.

The patients now in the wards seem on the whole to be suitable for them.
They were found in a satisfactory condition; they have their requirements
adequately provided for, and no complaints were made. The wards were
clean and in very good order.

Thirty-five out of the 38 men, and 18 out of the 31 women are employed in
industrial occupation.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and
correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
10th March 1885.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.
Edinburgh City Poorhouse.

There are 29 men and 38 women in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 1 man and 7 women have been admitted, 1 man and 4 women have been discharged, and 1 man and 2 women have died.

Of the five patients who were discharged 3 were placed under private care and 2 were sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for treatment in the licensed wards of a poorhouse.

The mean age of the three patients who died was 78.

The patients now in the wards seem to be on the whole judiciously chosen, and to be suitable for treatment in such an establishment. Some uncertainty, however, exists as to the suitability of T. T., and the attention of the medical officer is directed to his case.

It is recommended that the male attendants be provided with sleeping places like those which the female attendants have.

The wards were very clean and in good order, and the inmates were free from excitement or complaint.

Nearly all the male patients are usefully occupied in out-door healthy work, but it is desirable that an effort should be made to increase the number of workers among the women.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
24th September 1885.

There are 39 men and 40 women at present in these wards. Since last visit an addition has been made to the accommodation sufficient to enable the wards to receive 9 additional inmates, and they are now licensed to receive 39 men and 40 women, the numbers at present resident.

Since last visit 18 men and 4 women have been admitted—22 in all—of whom 18 were transferred from the Morningside Asylum.

Nine patients, 7 men and 2 women, have been discharged, 6 of them having been removed to private dwellings. One man died of bronchitis at the age of 44.

An entry in the Register of Accidents refers to a patient who leaped into the canal when out walking with other patients under the charge of three attendants. Being got out of the water immediately by one of the attendants he sustained no injury from immersion, but it is to be regretted that one of the other attendants struck him on the buttocks with a walking-stick by way of punishment. This attendant was dismissed, and was besides prosecuted and fined for the assault.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, suitably clothed, and in good order.

The men are suitably engaged in out-door labour as far as they are capable of it, but it is recommended that greater efforts should be made to give active work or exercise to the women. If this were done it is probable that they would be rendered more generally contented and tranquil.

The books and registers were examined, and found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
17th February 1885.

There are 15 men and 19 women at present in the wards, and there is Hamilton besides on the register of the establishment 1 man who is absent on probation.

Since last visit 3 men and 3 women have been admitted, and 1 woman has died. One woman, admitted yesterday, is suffering from an acute form of insanity and is unsuitable for treatment in these wards. It is proposed to have her transferred to an asylum immediately, and this is evidently the proper course.

The condition of the patients and of the wards was as usual very satisfactory. The industrial resources of the establishment have been increased by the acquisition, last Martinmas, of an additional 5 acres of land, a great part of which has already been brought under the spade.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Hamilton Poorhouse.

**LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
9th July 1885.**

There are 19 men and 16 women at present on the register. Of these 1 man is absent on probation and 1 woman is absent by escape.

Since last visit 5 men have been admitted, all of them directly from their homes. During the same time 1 woman was discharged and sent back to the asylum, and 1 man was discharged by escape. Two women have died, 1 of phthisis and the other of old age.

The establishment was found in its usual good order, and the condition of the inmates was quite satisfactory. Nearly all of them were found engaged in useful work, and they were entirely free from excitement and complaint.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be carefully and correctly kept.

**LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
26th March 1885.**

Inveresk Poorhouse.

There has been no change in the population since the date of last visit. The management and condition of the inmates continue to be very satisfactory.

The structural changes in progress are approaching completion and promise to prove satisfactory. The old verandah in the airing court to be used by the men should be taken down and erected on a smaller scale in some sheltered part of the court. It would also be well to provide the men with an outside urinal.

The committee have given much consideration to the furnishing of the wards, and it is believed that when they are ready for occupation they will have a cheerful and comfortable aspect.

**LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
14th October 1885.**

The extension and rearrangement of the wards which have been in progress for some time have now been completed, and the number of inmates has therefore largely increased.

Instead of 10 female patients, as at the date of last report, there are now 16 male and 16 female patients.

The changes that have taken place are indicated in the following statement:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	16	10	26
Discharges,	1	2	3
Deaths,	2	2	2

The deaths resulted in 1 case from paralysis and in the other case from heart disease, at the ages respectively of 70 and 67 years.

Of the patients admitted 4 males and 3 females were transferred from the Haddington District Asylum, 9 males and 3 females from the Midlothian District Asylum, 2 males and 2 females from the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, 1 female from Larbert Imbecile Asylum, and 1 male and 1 female from private dwellings, where they had been living with their relatives.

The patients were found in excellent condition, and they appear to have all their requirements considerably provided for; they were suitably clothed and clean in person.

The accommodation which has been provided under the new arrangements is exceedingly well adapted for its purpose.

The recommendations contained in the preceding entry have all been given effect to.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

**LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
21st April 1885.**

Kincardine Poorhouse.

There are 17 men and 20 women at present in the wards. All the beds on the female side are occupied, but there are three vacant beds on the male side.

Since last visit 6 men and 7 women have been admitted, and 2 men have died.

The patients, as a whole, appear to be suitable for treatment in this establishment, but J. S. or T. is restless during the night, and disturbs the sleep of the other occupants of the dormitory, and J. S. is of such dirty habits as to need more nursing than he can get here, and it is recommended that these 2 patients be sent back to the asylum.

The new dormitory is in occupation. The passages between the attendants' rooms and the low dormitories should be closed by doors, with an inspection window. The beds next the passage referred to cannot be occupied without danger to health.

There is a want of accommodation for the clothing of the patients, and it is recommended that a passage be opened between each of the new dormitories and the closets over the attendants' rooms, the part occupied by the boiler in each of the closets being partitioned off.

The house was in good order and clean, and the inmates were quiet and free from complaint.

Mr Christison has ceased to be governor, and has been succeeded by Mr Williamson, who was the governor of the poorhouse at Stranraer.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.
Kincardine Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE, 25th July 1885.

The wards contain 19 male and 21 female inmates at present. Since last visit 3 men and 2 women have been admitted, and 1 man and 1 woman discharged.

There has been no death.

The patients were found in excellent order; they appear to be provided for adequately in every respect, and they were never seen so tranquil and contented.

The house also is in good condition. The alterations in the lower rooms recommended in the preceding entry have been satisfactorily carried out, and a convenient press has been obtained by enclosing a recess behind the dormitory door. This has provided the additional accommodation for the clothing of the patients which was required, and it has therefore been unnecessary to make the alterations which were recommended to be made in the upper floor. It is understood that the architect found that there would have been difficulty in carrying out these alterations, and it is therefore satisfactory that an efficient alternative has been found.

The general impression produced by the visit was very pleasing, from the evidence of good management which was seen.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE, 1st June 1885.

There are 17 men and 16 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men and 5 women have been admitted; all the men and 3 of the women being transferred to these wards from the District Asylum; 2 women came direct from their parishes. Two men and 2 women have been transferred from the wards to District Asylums, and 1 woman was transferred to another poorhouse. One man and 1 woman have died. The man died of erysipelas, which was introduced to the establishment from the outside, and affected several of the inmates. The drains were examined at the time, and having been found defective, they have been thoroughly repaired and satisfactorily trapped and ventilated.

The wards were found in their usual satisfactory condition. The patients are well clothed and suitably nourished, and their requirements seem to be considerably provided for in every way.

The books and registers were examined, and were found accurately and neatly kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Linlithgow Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
7th July 1885.

There are 16 men and 16 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 woman has been transferred to the wards from the District Asylum, and 1 man and 1 woman have been removed by minutes of the Parochial Boards to which they are chargeable, the first being placed under the care of his friends and the second in the Falkirk Parish Hospital.

With the exception of 2 women, all the patients are usefully employed. Of the two unemployed women, 1 is confined to bed by serious bodily disease, and the other is incapable of working from old age.

The condition of the wards and of the inmates was very satisfactory.

The books were written up to date and in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
21st April 1885.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

There are 25 men and 24 women, or 49 patients in all, at present in the wards. Since last visit 1 man and 4 women have been admitted, 1 man and 3 women have been discharged, and 1 woman has died.

The wards were found in excellent order and scrupulously clean.

The patients were comfortably and tidily clothed, they were entirely free from excitement or complaint, and their aspect indicated a suitable and sufficient dietary and abundant exercise in the open air.

The airing-courts are tastefully kept. The dayrooms and dormitories are fully furnished and decorated, they are well ventilated, and they have a home-like and cheerful aspect.

The erection of an enclosed sleeping place for an attendant in each dormitory deserves favourable notice. These sleeping places are provided with inspection windows, so that the supervision of the patients is as complete as it was, while the comfort of the attendants is increased.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
23rd July 1885.

The wards contain 50 inmates at present, 25 men and 25 women. The accommodation is therefore fully occupied. Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted; none has been discharged or has died.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They bear evidence of being adequately nourished, and their clothing is suitable and in good order. No complaints were made.

Efforts continue to be made to keep the patients adequately engaged, either in useful work or in healthy recreation. The annual picnic took place at the end of last month, and it had as usual a beneficial effect on the patients. Nothing has so important an influence on their mental condition, or tends so much to render them easily managed, as the keeping of them fully though not of course exhaustingly occupied.

The books and registers were examined, and were found accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
8th January 1885.

Perth Poorhouse.

The wards are full at present, there being 20 inmates of each sex resident.

Since last visit 4 men and 2 women have been transferred to the wards from the District Asylum; 1 man and 1 woman have been sent back to the asylum as being unsuitable for this establishment; and 2 men and 1 woman have died. The deaths were due to paralysis, to pneumonia, and to bronchitis.

The patients appear all to be suitable for being provided for in these wards, except A. M.G. and D. T., both of whom have dirty habits which cannot be satisfactorily dealt with here. It is recommended that they should be replaced in the asylum.

Satisfactory attention is paid to the industrial occupation of the women, and an effort still continues to be made to engage the men more in such occupation than was formerly the case. At the present season, however, when garden-work is seldom to be had, there is a want of some in-door employment which would be suitable for the men.

The condition of the patients generally is satisfactory. They are adequately clothed, and appear to be sufficiently nourished. They were tranquil in demeanour during the visit and made no complaints.

The re-papering of the dormitories, which was recommended in the preceding entry, has not been effected yet; but it is understood that it has only been delayed till the walls of the building had undergone some necessary repairs externally. These repairs have now been completed and the improvement of the interior is being carried out.

The books and registers were examined, and were found up to date.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.
Perth Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
18th June 1885.

There are 20 men and 19 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men have been transferred to the wards from the District Asylum, and 2 men have been sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for treatment in this establishment. The death of 1 woman is recorded.

The patients at present in the wards appear to have been suitably selected.

Three of the dormitories, one on the male side and two on the female, have been re-papered.

Nearly all the patients, both men and women, are in some way or other industrially employed; of the men, 6 are engaged in cleaning the wards, 10 in garden-work, and 2 net-knitting; of the women, 5 are engaged in cleaning the wards, 1 in the kitchen, 2 in the laundry, and 8 in sewing or knitting.

The wards were in good order and the inmates were free from excitement. Their clothing was suitable and clean, and their aspect indicates sufficient exercise in the open air.

The books and registers were examined, and with the exception of the Register of Discharges, were found written up to date and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,
21st January 1885.

There are now 18 men and 15 women inmates of these wards. Since last visit 5 men and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 man has died. Seven men and 2 women have been admitted. Three of the patients discharged were those mentioned in the preceding entry as unsuitable for the wards and 3 of the others had also to be removed for the same reason. The death was due to diabetes and pneumonia.

The wards were found generally in fair condition, but several of the arrangements in the men's wards require to be somewhat modified in order to make them satisfactory; and it is desirable that attention should be directed to the following details:—

The shelf for basins in the lavatory and the under shelf for jugs are too high for use, and they should be detached from the wall by a space of 2 or 3 inches. The basins are insufficient in number, and the jugs should be of painted tin instead of earthenware. These reasons have helped to prevent the lavatory from being used and have led to the fixed basins in the water-closet having been used instead. There is not sufficient room, where the last mentioned basins are placed, for the patients to wash themselves satisfactorily, and the wood-work connected with them is in a state of decay. It is therefore recommended that the alterations necessary to make the lavatory available should be made without delay, and the fixed basins, which would be a continual source of trouble and expense, should then be removed altogether.

The water-closet is out of repair; and, being of a kind which gathers dirt and moisture, it should be replaced by one fitted up like that attached to the female wards.

Wigtown Poorhouse.

Appendix B. The water tap in the scullery has been placed too low, and it is insufficiently fixed.

Commissioners' Entries. The carpets and rugs, the additional bath, and the porch mentioned in the preceding entry, have not been supplied yet, and attention is therefore again called to these wants.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. It is to be feared that the benches in the dayroom are of too slight construction and that they will not be found durable. It is recommended that an additional one of stouter make, and suitable for the more infirm of the inmates, should be procured.

Wigtown Poorhouse.

It is also recommended, in order to prevent the washing of the floors in the dormitories, which take a long time to dry, that the floors should be waxed, as is usual in asylums.

The patients were found in fair bodily health and their requirements seem to receive kindly attention. It is necessary, however, in order to make the wards comfortable during the cold weather, that fires should be lighted in the dormitories in the afternoon. It is also recommended that the men should be provided with house shoes, not only for their own comfort, but also to save the floors from wearing.

The superintendence of the wards has passed from the hands of Mr Williamson, who has been appointed governor of the Kincardine Poorhouse, into those of Mr Donald Reid, who entered on his duties as governor here on the 10th of the present month.

The books and registers were examined, and were found accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE, 12th July 1885.

There are 19 men and 15 women at present in the wards. Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, and 1 woman has been discharged. No death has occurred.

The patients were well clothed, and clean and tidy in their persons, and their appearance indicated a suitable and sufficient dietary and abundant exercise in the open-air.

All the patients are engaged in useful work, with the exception of 5, who are unable to work in consequence of physical infirmity. Seventeen of the men work in the garden, and they have evidently done so with industry and interest. As an encouragement to workers, it is recommended that those who smoke should have a larger supply of tobacco than they have at present.

Effect has been given to most of the suggestions in the last entry, but the porch has not yet been erected.

The wards were in good order and the management of the patients appears to be characterised by a kindly consideration.

The books and registers are carefully kept.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

INSTITUTIONS FOR IMBECILES.

Baldovan Institution.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 18th April 1885.

There are 53 children at present in the institution, 28 boys and 25 girls. Since last visit 2 boys and 5 girls have been admitted, 2 boys and 1 girl have been discharged, and 2 boys have died.

The wards were as usual scrupulously clean, and the children were neatly and comfortably clothed. Their beds were in a very satisfactory state. It reflects very creditably on the management that there were only 2 wet beds last night.

The favourable things which have been said in previous reports as to the treatment and training of the children may be held as repeated here.

There is a somewhat large number of the inmates at present above the age of 18.

The accommodation is not fully occupied, and it is desirable that this should be more widely known than it is in the northern counties of Scotland.

The books and registers were found in good order.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 21st October 1885.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Baldovan Institution.

There are 49 children at present in this institution. Of these 2 boys and 3 girls are private boarders and 25 boys and 19 girls are supported by their parishes.

Since last visit 2 boys have been admitted from the parish of Govan; 2 boys and 3 girls have been discharged, 1 of whom a boy, was a private boarder, and the rest were paupers. One pauper boy has died, the death being due to consumption.

The house was as usual found in excellent order, the cleanliness of everything being, as it always has been, worthy of great commendation.

The children were also found in excellent order; and they appear to receive not only everything which is necessary for their kindly care, but also such education as their various capacities admit of receiving.

The excellent results which have been shown in the condition of a large number of the children who have passed through the training which is given here are most satisfactory evidence of the efficiency of its character. It is seen with regret that the number of children is still decreasing, as the establishment is well adapted to serve a most useful charitable purpose, and it has long been, and still is, managed in a way which reflects high credit on the directors and on Mr and Mrs Douglas.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 15th January 1885.

The following statement shows the number and position of the inmates at Larbert Institution.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private,	77	44	121
Pauper,	47	16	63
Totals,	124	60	184

The following changes have taken place since last visit:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	10	12	2	2	26
Discharges,	11	9	2	2	22
Deaths,	3	1	1	2	6

The deaths were due in 3 cases to epilepsy, in 1 case to hydrocephaloid disease, in 1 case to consumption, and in 1 case to general strumous disease.

Of the 22 private cases admitted, 16 were election cases. Of the 22 cases discharged, 11 left the institution, very much improved in their mental capacity and their power of being helpful to themselves; and it is gratifying to find that 1 girl had attained such a capable and altogether satisfactory condition that she was considered fit to be engaged as assistant nurse in the institution when she ceased to be a pupil. It is gratifying to find that in placing her in this position, the interests of the pupils, more than a charitable feeling towards the girl herself, was the cause of her engagement. It was believed that she would perform the duties allotted to her in a thoroughly efficient and trustworthy manner, and there seems to be every reason to regard the appointment as a judicious one. It will be recognised that such cases must be of very exceptional character, and special attention is drawn to the fact that the girl was not appointed to the situation for merely charitable reasons, because such reasons would not justify the appointment of an inefficient person to a position involving such responsibilities as are laid on all who share in the supervision and care of the inmates.

The institution was found during the inspection in an exceedingly satisfactory state. The most perfect order prevailed throughout the establishment. The pupils at the lower as well as those at the higher rate of board were admirably clean, and they were all both comfortably and neatly clothed.

The school training of the children continues to be carried on with energy and success. A very considerable number make real progress in reading,

Appendix B.
 Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Larbert Institution.

writing, and counting, and it may be expected that a fair proportion of them will be able in after life to make practical use of what they are learning in this way.

Besides the ordinary school work, however, great attention is paid to their training in habits of cleanliness and orderliness, and in everything which tends to make them independent of the help of others. Many instances were observed in which great improvements had been made in these directions; and for the majority of the inmates it is from this kind of training that the most valuable results are obtained. It involves the development of their most useful bodily capabilities, and at the same time educates their mental and moral faculties. It is from this training also that they are made less of a burden on those who are to be responsible for their after care, and that they will be able to contribute most effectually to their own happiness. In many instances it was observed also that the children had been trained not merely to be helpful to themselves, but to be of use in helping others less capable than themselves, thus not merely facilitating the work of the nurses, but having the higher feelings of their nature developed and cultivated.

Various additions have been made to the furniture of the establishment. Most of these have been made with the view of increasing the comfort of the children, but the desirability of giving the establishment as much as possible the character of a home has also been aimed at. This is a very important consideration with a view to training the children so that they may, when they leave the institution, be as far as possible fit to take their places as members of a household.

The least satisfactory part of the furniture at present is that of the general school-room. The seats and desks are of a kind which oblige the children to sit in uncomfortable and constrained positions. This would be a disadvantage to children of healthy development, but it is a greater disadvantage when the aim is to correct the results of defective or abnormal development. It is therefore recommended that an early opportunity should be taken of substituting improved seats and desks for those at present in use.

It is also recommended that the open verandah of the main building should be enclosed, as the adjoining rooms and corridor are insufficiently protected from the weather.

The floor of the corridor is also much worn and requires renewal. At present the risk of fire must be a source of much anxiety on account of the insufficient quantity and pressure of the water for dealing with it. It is therefore recommended that three small hand pumps with a supply of buckets should be procured—two for the main building and one for the front building. While making these recommendations it is hoped that those given in the preceding entry will not be lost sight of. It is understood with satisfaction that the erection of the cottage hospital for infectious diseases is to be commenced immediately. The institution as a whole must now be regarded as in a very efficient condition, and it must be gratifying to the Directors to find from the applications for the admission of pupils that it has the well deserved confidence of the public.

Everything that was seen on the occasion of the present visit reflected great credit upon the management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 15th and 17th June 1885.

There are 121 boys and 57 girls at present in the institution. Of these 29 are paid for by their friends, 84 by the subscribers to the institution, and 65 by Parochial Boards.

Since last visit, 5 children have been admitted, 2 have been discharged, and 9 have died. The deaths have been more numerous than usual, but the present state of health is quite satisfactory.

The separate hospital for infectious diseases is approaching completion. It will be a most useful addition to the appliances of the institution.

The enlargement and alterations of the infirmary block are most satisfactory.

In previous entries other structural changes have been recommended, and no doubt these will ere very long be carried out. In all growing and prospering institutions extensions and changes are a necessity.

At this visit very careful inquiry was made into the general management and special training of the inmates, with results which were extremely gratifying. It was on all sides apparent that great kindness, good sense, and a conscientious painstaking characterised the general management. As one remarkable evidence of this, it may be stated that sometimes for 6 or 7 consecutive days there is no wet bed in the establishment. As regards the special or school training and management of the inmates, the increasing attention which is given to this part of the work of the institution is already bearing excellent fruit. There is a prospect, indeed, that the institution will yet take the place of a leader in this matter, and will show that more can be done to lessen the imbecility of the imbecile than has hitherto been thought possible.

Appendix B
Commissioners
Entries.
Institutions
for Imbeciles.
Larbert
Institution.

No higher reward than this could come to those persons through whose benevolent efforts the institution came into existence.

The books and registers were found in excellent order.

LUNATIC DEPARTMENT OF H.M. GENERAL PRISON.

PERTH, 9th January 1885.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I visited the lunatic department of the General Prison here to-day. There are at present 36 men and 19 women confined in the department. Since last visit 5 men and 3 women have been admitted; 2 men and 2 women have been removed, and 2 have died. One of the men who died had been an inmate for twenty-six years, and the other had been an inmate for thirty-four years.

General
Prison, Perth.

The visit occupied the greater part of the day. All the inmates were seen and conversations were had with most of them. All were orderly in behaviour except 1 woman recently admitted, who labours under an attack of acute alcoholic mania. Except that several appeals were made to have their cases considered with a view to liberation, few complaints were made, and no complaint indicated any want of kindly consideration on the part of the officials. Indeed when the nature of the insanity under which most of the inmates suffer, and the circumstances of their imprisonment are duly considered, it must be regarded as indicative of very successful management that such order and contentment prevail among them. No mechanical restraint or special form of dress is in use except in the case of the patient suffering from acute mania already mentioned, and in this case the exception consisted merely in the use of a dress of strong untearable material. No patient was in isolated seclusion. No accidents have occurred since last visit.

The success of the management is rightly attributed by Dr Macnaughtan in a great degree to the industrial occupation of the patients. Of the 36 men, 20 are regularly employed. Two are active assistants to the warders in the indoor work; 3 are at present employed in painting the wards; and 15 are engaged in garden work. Only 3 who are able to work refuse to do so. Ten are unable to work on account of their mental condition, and 3 are disabled by bodily infirmity. Of the 19 women 6 are unfit to work on account of their mental state. All the rest either sew or knit, and some take in addition the household work of the wards.

The wards were as usual clean and in good order. The heating of the outer male dayroom is not so efficient as is to be wished, and it is suggested that a gas stove of the improved construction now made would, if placed near the entrance end of the room, add greatly to the comfort of the patients. When the grates now in use are worn out the substitution for them of Manchester grates would effect a great saving in fuel and would obtain more efficient heating.

A difficulty is experienced in drying such mattresses as become wet during the night. This might be to some extent obviated by using waterproof sheets and an extra supply of blankets, to protect the mattresses from becoming wet.

It is understood that an alteration is contemplated in the position of the water-closets and urinals in the male section, and no doubt it would be a very great improvement if they were constructed in a building projecting from the rest which could be ventilated by a thorough draught.

The single rooms on the ground floor of the female section cannot at present be satisfactorily inspected by the night watch. It is therefore recommended that they should have small windows placed over the doors, outside of which a gas-light should be placed. There should also be an inspection hole in each door.

Appendix B. The new kitchen and laundry to be attached to the department has made considerable progress, and may be expected to be fit for occupation before the end of the year. The arrangements seem likely to be satisfactory. Commissioners' Entries. The mode in which the escape steam from the cooking boiler is to be dealt with was not ascertained to have been specially provided for, and as this is a frequent defect in such apparatus, it is suggested that the sufficiency of the arrangements should be carefully considered.

General
Prison, Perth.

The special annual ball took place this evening. It was attended by 13 male and 18 female patients, and several warders and other persons connected with the prison were also present. The entertainment consisted of songs and dances, and perfect decorum characterised the proceedings. Such occasions are not only useful in breaking the monotony of the asylum routine, but they also serve as inducements to good conduct, permission to attend being regarded as a privilege by the patients, and exclusion being consequently regarded in the light of a punishment. Their chief importance, however, lies in the fact that they produce a considerable amount of healthy mental action among those who are permitted to join in them. In regard to this, as well as to all that concerns the condition of the inmates, it must be recognised that the satisfactory results which are seen would not have been obtained did Dr Macnaughtan not give very careful attention to the management of each individual.

I recommend that the cases of J. W., G. S., and J. G., should be considered with a view to their transference to ordinary asylums.

J. W., æt 47, convicted of assault with intent to ravish, sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, and detained since the expiry of sentence by warrant of the Secretary of State, has been confined for nineteen years. At first he was violent in conduct and difficult to manage. He has for the last year or two, however, been getting feeble both in body and mind, and can now be managed without difficulty.

G. S., æt 29, accused of libidinous practices but untried on account of insanity, has been confined for six years. He is weak-minded but easily managed, and would, under very ordinary supervision, be well conducted. He would be a very useful inmate of an ordinary asylum.

J. G., æt 41, accused of attempt to murder, but untried on account of insanity, has been confined for fourteen years. She is in a state of deep dementia, and only requires ordinary care on account of feebleness of mind. She is in no way dangerous to herself or others.

PERTH, 18th June 1885.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I have to report that I visited the lunatic department of the Perth Prison to-day, and found 41 men and 17 women resident in it, or 58 persons in all.

Since last visit 9 men have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged recovered, 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man has died.

During the same period 14 inmates are registered as having been placed in seclusion, but in no instance has any form of mechanical restraint been employed.

No accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place.

The death was caused by exhaustion in the case of a man labouring under mania admitted this year. His age was thirty-seven.

Twenty of the men work in the garden and 4 assist the warders. Ten of the women knit or sew, and 3 assist the warders.

The urinals on the male side are much in need of repair.

The supply of one or two daily newspapers would be much appreciated by the inmates, and would increase contentment.

The management of the establishment is characterised by great ability and conscientiousness, and the results are very satisfactory. During the last three years it has never been found necessary to resort to the use of mechanical restraint.

APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.

GENERAL REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS
IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

REPORT BY DR SIBBALD.

I have to report that during the past year I visited the patients in private dwellings resident in the county of Midlothian. The following statement shows the numbers of each class of patients visited:—

PRIVATE PATIENTS—

<i>Under Curatory—</i>	M.	F.	T.			
Resident with strangers,	7	14	21			
Resident with relatives,	7	6	13			
<i>Not under Curatory—</i>						
Resident with strangers	5	14	19			
Total Private Patients,	—	—	—	19	34	53

PAUPER PATIENTS—

Resident with strangers,	14	48	62			
Resident with relatives,	23	34	57			
Total Pauper Patients,	—	—	—	37	82	119
Total Private and Pauper,				56	116	172

The following statement shows the numbers of each class according as they were provided for either as single patients or in specially licensed houses:—

PRIVATE PATIENTS—	M.	F.	T.
Single patients,	16	16	32
In specially licensed houses,	3	18	21
PAUPER PATIENTS—			
Single patients,	33	46	79
In specially licensed houses,	4	36	40
Total,	56	116	172

All the patients were separately reported on to the Board, and all, both private and pauper, were either found suitably provided for, or where anything deemed unsatisfactory was observed in their condition, the amendments required by the Board were duly effected. Such amendment was required in the case of 1 private patient and in case of 11 pauper patients. In the case of the private patient the amendment required was in the direction of making his mode of life one of a less secluded character than it had been, providing him with better accommodation, and affording him inducements to take a greater amount of exercise in the open air. The amendments in the

Appendix C.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

Report by Dr
Sibbald.

cases of pauper patients were the providing of additional clothing, and the enforcing of greater attention to the supervision of the patients on the part of the parochial officials.

In the cases of 69 of the pauper patients the insanity was either, strictly speaking, congenital in its origin, or was developed in early life; in 50 cases the insanity had not been manifested till the patients were adult or adolescent. The following statement shows the numbers of cases of congenital or acquired insanity, according as the patients were resident with strangers or with relatives :—

	Congenital Insanity.			Acquired Insanity.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Resident with strangers, .	10	13	23	4	35	39
Resident with relatives, .	22	24	46	1	10	11
Totals,	32	37	69	5	45	50

Of the 69 belonging to the congenital class 20 were more or less able to perform useful work for their guardians, and 49 were unable. Of the 50 suffering from acquired insanity 26 were useful, and 24 were unable to do work.

The distribution of the useful and of those unable to work among strangers and relatives is shown below :—

	Able to Work.			Unable to Work.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Resident with strangers, . .	5	21	26	9	27	36
Resident with relatives, . .	9	11	20	14	23	37
Totals,	14	32	46	23	50	73

Sixty-two of the pauper patients had been resident in an asylum before being placed in their present position, and 57 had never been asylum inmates. The numbers of each of these classes resident respectively with strangers and with relatives is given in the following statement :—

	Had been Asylum Inmates.			Never in an Asylum.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Resident with strangers, . .	11	36	47	3	12	15
Resident with relatives, . .	4	11	15	19	23	42
Totals,	15	47	62	22	35	57

All the pauper patients resident in the county belong to parishes in Midlothian, except 17. Pauper lunatics in private dwellings who are resident with relatives are, as might be expected, generally to be found in the parishes to which they belong. This is not so frequently the case with those resident with strangers, because some districts are not very suitable for the boarding out of lunatics, and it is therefore necessary in many cases to place the patients beyond the limits of their own parishes, and frequently even in a different county. The patients belonging to the county of Midlothian furnish a good illustration of this. Out of 228 pauper patients in private dwellings belonging to this county on the 1st of January 1886, 102 were resident in the county, and 126 were resident in other localities, chiefly in the county of Fife. The distribution of these among strangers and relatives is shown in the following statement, and it shows how much larger the proportion of those with strangers appears when the whole number of patients in private dwellings, chargeable to Midlothian is dealt with, than might be inferred from a consideration of those only who are resident in the county :—

	Resident in Midlothian.			Resident in other Localities.				Appendix C.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	TOTALS.	Reports on Patients in Private Dwell- ings. Report by Dr Sibbald.
Resident with strangers,	12	47	59	40	83	123	182	
Resident with relatives,	18	25	43	1	2	3	46	
Total belonging to Midlothian,	30	72	102	41	85	126	228	

The total number of pauper lunatics belonging to the county of Midlothian, both in establishments and in private dwellings, is 952. The proportion of these in private dwellings is therefore 24 per cent.; and this is nearly the same as the average proportion for the whole of Scotland, which is 22 per cent. But the distribution as between those resident with strangers and those resident with relatives is different from the general average. The proportions for the whole of Scotland are 12 per cent. of the total number of pauper lunatics with strangers, and 10 per cent. with relatives; the proportions for Midlothian being 19 per cent. with strangers and only 5 per cent. with relatives. In Midlothian, therefore, the proportion of the pauper lunatics with strangers, is exceptionally large.

The average payment in Midlothian to guardians who are not related to the patients, and who are not called on to contribute in any way to their maintenance, is £16, 6s. 9d. per annum; and the average payment to guardians who are relatives is £11, 4s. 6d. per annum. These payments are exclusive of the cost of clothing and medical supervision; and there are also in some cases extra allowances for fuel and other comforts which are not accounted for in these payments.

REPORT BY DR FRASER.

Appendix C

Reports on
Patients in
Private Dwell-
ings.

Report by Dr
Fraser.

The following tabular statement shows the number of private and pauper patients whom I visited during the year 1885, classified according to the counties in which their residences were situated.

TABLE I.

Showing the Number of Patients visited and reported on in 1885.

COUNTY.	Number of Parishes in which Patients reside.	Private Patients and Persons under Curatory.			Pauper Patients.						Total Number of Patients Visited.	Total Number of Visits Paid.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.				
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
1. Ayr,	26	4	.	4	17	32	49	2	.	2	55	56
2. Banff,	17	3	1	4	14	35	49	.	2	2	55	55
3. Berwick,	12	4	.	4	8	17	25	1	6	7	36	37
4. Caithness,	9	1	.	1	22	35	57	.	2	2	60	64
5. Clackmannan,	4	1	1	2	.	5	5	.	.	.	7	8
6. Dumbarton,	7	1	1	2	3	10	13	.	.	.	15	15
7. Elgin,	13	8	10	18	11	20	31	2	7	9	58	58
8. Forfar,	24	2	3	5	32	37	69	1	3	4	78	82
9. Haddington,	13	5	5	10	9	9	18	2	6	8	36	36
10. Inverness,	15	2	3	5	42	66	108	8	21	29	142	146
11. Kirkcudbright,	12	1	2	3	9	9	18	.	.	.	21	21
12. Lanark,	20	7	6	13	43	75	118	22	26	48	179	187
13. Nairn,	4	.	.	.	2	5	7	.	.	.	7	7
14. Orkney,	13	.	.	.	16	17	33	1	.	1	34	35
15. Peebles,	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	.	.	.	8	8
16. Renfrew,	13	1	3	4	7	13	20	.	1	1	25	26
17. Roxburgh,	12	2	7	9	9	8	17	.	.	.	26	26
18. Selkirk,	3	.	1	1	1	3	4	.	.	.	5	5
19. Shetland,	12	.	.	.	23	21	44	1	1	2	46	46
20. Stirling,	14	.	1	1	11	16	27	28	66	94	122	187
21. Sutherland,	11	.	.	.	16	18	34	.	1	1	35	37
22. Wigtown,	13	1	.	1	17	19	36	.	.	.	37	37
Totals,	271	44	47	91	313	473	786	68	142	210	1087	1179

It appears from this statement that during 1885 I visited 1087 insane persons in private dwellings. Their residences were spread over 271 parishes, situated in 22 counties. The number of visits paid to these patients was 1179, some of them being visited oftener than once; and, as a report to the Board followed every visit, the number of Reports was also 1179.

The number of private patients, inclusive of persons under curatory, who were visited during the year was 91.

The pauper patients in the statement are divided into two classes—first, those who are provided for singly, the number of whom was 786,—313 males and

473 females; second, those who are provided for in specially licensed houses which contain from two to four patients, the number of whom was 210,—68 males and 142 females.

The following table shows the changes which have occurred among the pauper patients in these counties during the year 1885:—

Appendix C.
Reports on
Patients in
Private Dwell-
ings.
Report by Dr
Fraser.

TABLE II.

Showing the Changes among the Pauper Lunatics in the District during 1885.

COUNTY.	Admissions.		Discharges.			Death.	
	Placed under Private Care without having been Inmates of an Asylum.	Placed under Private Care on being Discharged from Asylums as Unrecovered.	Recovered.	Removed from Poor Roll.	Sent to Asylums.	M.	F.
1. Ayr,	2	1	.	.	.	1	1
2. Banff,	4	3	.	.	1	.	3
3. Berwick,	1	8	.	1	3	.	.
4. Caithness,	7	2	.	.	1	2	2
5. Clackmannan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
6. Dumbarton, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
7. Elgin,	2	1	1	.	1	1	1
8. Forfar,	5	10	1	2	4	3	1
9. Haddington, . . . . .	.	7	1	1	1	.	.
10. Inverness,	7	13	5	2	6	1	2
11. Kirkcudbright, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
12. Lanark,	11	30	.	2	8	4	3
13. Nairn, . . . . .	.	1	2	.	1	.	.
14. Orkney,	6	1	.	1	2	1	2
15. Peebles, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16. Renfrew, . . . . .	.	2	1	.	2	1	.
17. Roxburgh, . . . . .	.	2	3	.	2	2	.
18. Selkirk, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19. Shetland,	1	.	.	.	.	2	2
20. Stirling,	1	35	.	1	6	.	2
21. Sutherland,	4	4	.	.	1	2	2
22. Wigtown,	2	7	.	.	.	.	1
Total,	53	129	15	10	40	20	24

This table shows that the number of new cases in these counties in 1885 was 182. This increase corresponds to what is spoken of as admissions in the case of asylums; and it constitutes a fifth of the whole number of patients visited. Regarding each new case a special report was forwarded to the Board, giving a detailed account of the patient's mental state, and of the nature of the arrangements made for his or her care and treatment. Of the 182 new patients 53 had never been under care in any kind of establishment for the insane, and 129 had been transferred from asylums to private dwellings.

During the year 1885, 15 patients provided for in private dwellings were certified to have recovered, 10 were removed from the poor roll, and 40 were sent to asylums.

The number of deaths among the patients in private dwellings in these counties during 1885 was 44,—20 males and 24 females. This gives a rate of mortality on the number visited of 5·2 per cent. for the males and 3·8 per cent.

Appendix C.

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for the females. The average age at death was 48·9 years for the males, and 59·8 years for the females. The lowness of the average age for the males is due to the fact that the deaths include several persons who had not reached adult life.

The Board are aware that none of the counties allocated to me for visitation during the past year had been visited by me since the year 1878, and as Dr Lawson has already in various Reports discussed the statistics of this district, I therefore content myself on the present occasion with a general statement of my opinion as to the condition of the patients in it whom I have visited during 1885. Speaking broadly of them, I am able to say that they were adequately provided for, and that nothing came under my observation to affect the opinion which I have often expressed to the Board as to the suitability of care in private dwellings for a large number of the incurable and harmless insane, and as to the benefits which these patients derive from being provided for in this way. There are defects and faults in the care and management of patients under all systems, and so also faults and defects occur in the care and management of patients in private dwellings; but my conviction after experience of both systems is that these faults and defects are not more serious as regards patients in private dwellings than as regards those in institutions. So far as I have observed, the chief benefits which the incurable and harmless insane, who have been transferred from asylums to private care, derive from the change are as follows:—(1) an improvement in their bodily health and condition, (2) an improvement in their mental condition, (3) the enjoyment of domestic life and of both the sense and the reality of greater liberty, and (4) the opportunity of again becoming useful and sometimes self-supporting members of the general community. In the course of my official work I have had frequent opportunities of observing these results, and I do not believe that any one doing the same work could fail to observe and acknowledge them. It does not admit of doubt however that in many cases these benefits would less frequently manifest themselves if the continued supervision of the Board were withdrawn.

REPORT BY DR LAWSON.

I have the honour of submitting, at the request of the Board, a statement of work done by me in 1885. The following table is a summary of my visitation of lunatics in private dwellings:—

Report by
Dr Lawson.

COUNTIES VISITED.	Parishes Visited.	Curatory and Private Patients.		PAUPER LUNATICS.									No. of Patients Visited.	No. of Visits Paid.
				Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.							
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
Argyll,	26	4	4	39	46	85	10	4	14	103	103			
Bute,	5	7	5	12	21	16	37	7	6	13	62	114		
Dumfries,	20	3	.	3	20	21	41	2	2	4	48	48		
Fife,	80	4	8	12	19	25	44	51	110	161	217	322		
Kinross,	3	1	.	1	.	6	6	.	2	2	9	9		
Linlithgow,	6	.	.	.	6	9	15	.	.	.	15	15		
Perth,	48	6	9	15	49	52	101	11	60	71	187	239		
Ross and Cromarty	25	2	1	3	43	38	81	.	.	.	84	85		
Western Isles (Skye and Outer Hebrides),	15	3	1	4	73	71	144	.	.	.	148	148		
	178	26	28	54	270	284	554	81	184	265	873	1083		

In compliance with the instructions of the Board, I at the beginning of 1885 made, with Deputy Commissioner Fraser, a complete interchange of districts. This transposition of the work of visitation—the one Deputy Commissioner taking over entirely the other Deputy Commissioner's work—made the labour of the year more than usually arduous, inasmuch as each patient, guardian, and dwelling visited had to be dealt with, to a certain extent, as if they had never been inspected before. In addition to this, the whole district itself was to me completely new country; and travelling in such counties as Ross, Argyll, and the Western Isles presents many difficulties and involves many delays, which an improved knowledge of these districts and of their facilities for locomotion may diminish. As the year advanced, therefore, I foresaw that it would be impossible for me to overtake all the work of visitation which had been assigned to me by the Board, and, in response to my representation to this effect, I was informed by the Board that I would be relieved from the visitation of patients in private dwellings in the county of Midlothian. After continuing my work as long as the increasing severity of the weather would permit, I found that the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine still remained unvisited. I satisfied myself that, as far as the past history of the patients resident in these counties could be taken as a guide to their present condition, none of them called expressly for visitation at that time. These counties will be visited early in 1886.

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ings.
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Dr Lawson.

The conclusion which I have arrived at, after a summary of my notes regarding this tour of visitation is, that both in the Highland and Lowland parts of the district a large number of the patients in private dwellings are exceedingly well disposed of, and that only a very small number can be regarded as having been insufficiently provided for.

In most instances in which the provision made for the care and treatment of the patient was barely satisfactory, intimation of the patient and sanction for his or her residence in a private dwelling had been given since the last visitation by Dr Fraser; and the provision for such new patients compared very unfavourably with that enjoyed by patients who had been resident in the parish and supervised by the Board for several years. Such cases are, in a sense, indications of the good effected by the efforts of the Board. There is no reason whatever why those patients, who, on their first intimation, have to be reported to the Board as living under circumstances which can scarcely be regarded as satisfactory, should not be elevated to the same standard of comfort as that which obtains amongst patients in the same parish who have come under supervision at an earlier period. The same influences which have been beneficial amongst the latter will, with equal certainty, be beneficial amongst the former. These remarks apply to such cases as those of W. M'K., in the parish of Gairloch, and of M. M'A., in the parish of Duirnish in Skye.

My knowledge of facts, with regard to the large number of patients in my new district, is not as yet sufficiently extensive to justify me in entering upon any general discussion on matters relating to them. My object has been to determine whether they were suitable patients for treatment in private dwellings, and whether they were in all respects humanely provided for. My report upon each patient, made immediately after the visitation, and generally based on notes jotted down in his or her presence, has in most instances recorded my conviction that the patient was suitably housed and humanely treated. In cases in which it has been necessary to report some insufficiency of home comfort or guardianship, the action taken by the Board has been followed by such prompt and willing interference of the parochial authorities as has produced that amelioration of the patient's condition which was aimed at by the Board.

APPENDIX D.

CONTRACT BETWEEN THE DUNDEE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, AND THE DISTRICT
BOARD OF LUNACY FOR FORFARSHIRE.

Appendix D.
Minute of
Agreement.

IT IS CONTRACTED AND AGREED between the parties following, viz.:—The Dundee Royal Lunatic Asylum incorporated by Royal Charter, of the first part, and The District Board of Lunacy for Forfarshire, of the second part, in manner and as follows: That is to say. First, The said first parties contract and bind themselves to receive, lodge, and maintain in the Dundee Royal Asylum for Lunatics, or in such part thereof, or in such new buildings connected therewith, as may be appropriated for the purpose, any pauper lunatics belonging to the county of Forfar, for whose admission application may be made by the second parties or by inspectors of poor, or other competent authorities in any parish in the said county, to the extent of one-half the number of the pauper patients belonging to the said county requiring asylum treatment, as shall be ascertained by the second party, at or soon after the end of every month; furnishing the said pauper lunatics with sufficient food, clothing, and medical and other attendance, and all other things necessary to their comfortable maintenance and lodging, and proper treatment as lunatics. But declaring, as it is hereby provided and declared, that the portion of said asylum in which said pauper lunatics may be received and treated, shall be, and remain under the care and management of the said parties of the first part, subject to such power of inspection and visitation by the District Board as is authorised by Act of Parliament. Second, The said second parties agree and bind and oblige themselves, and the several parochial boards of the county, to send to the said asylum pauper lunatics belonging to the said county, to the extent of one-half the number of said pauper lunatics requiring asylum treatment, to be ascertained as aforesaid and declaring, that in the allocation of patients requiring asylum treatment, those of the parishes of Dundee, and Liff and Benvie, and of the parishes immediately adjoining the said asylum, shall, so far as such parish or parishes may desire it, be as far as possible sent to the said asylum, in preference to the patients of other parishes in the county; as also the said second parties agree, and bind and oblige the several parochial boards, to whose parishes respectively the pauper lunatics who may be received into the said Dundee Asylum may belong, to content and pay to the said parties of the first part, quarterly and in advance, board (including lodging, maintenance, and clothing) at the rate of £28, 12s. per annum, being the rate charged by the first parties at the present time, or such other rates of board as may be agreed on from time to time, or failing agreement as may be fixed by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for each pauper lunatic so received, lodged, and maintained, as also to content and pay the expenses of removal of any of the said pauper lunatics, and the funeral expenses of any of them who may die. Third, Both parties agree that the foregoing contract may be dissolved, by either party giving one year's written notice to the other, or by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, after twelve months' written notice to both parties, and that either party may seek to alter this agreement as to the

rates, on giving three months' notice to the other party; and that any difference arising at any time as to such rates, and as to the meaning of these presents, and execution thereof, or mode of carrying them into effect, shall be referred to the said General Board for decision. Lastly, Both parties bind themselves to perform their respective parts of the premises to each other, fully and in good faith, and under the penalty of £100 sterling, to be paid by the party failing to the party performing, or willing to perform, over and above performance, and both parties consent to registration hereof for preservation and execution. In witness whereof these presents, written on this and the preceding page, by Alexander Watson Ireland, clerk to Thomas Thornton, Son, and Company, solicitors, Dundee, are executed as follows, viz.: the same are sealed with the Common Seal of the said The Dundee Royal Lunatic Asylum, and subscribed by Sir John Ogilvy of Baldovan, Baronet, and Henry Robertson, merchant, Dundee, two of the directors of the said asylum, and by Robert Crawford Walker, solicitor, Dundee, the secretary of the said asylum, all at Dundee, on the 2nd day of December 1885 years, before these witnesses, David William Carmichael, clerk to the said Robert Crawford Walker, and Alfred Richard Marquis, accountant, Dundee; and the same are subscribed by Duncan Macdonald, town councillor, Dundee; James Henry Lamb, town councillor, Brechin; William Doig, provost of Forfar; Peter Adamson, town councillor, Dundee; and James Cowan, town councillor, Dundee, being a quorum of the members of the said the District Board of Lunacy for Forfarshire, and by Thomas Thornton, solicitor in Dundee, as the clerk of the said Board, all in name and on behalf of and as duly authorised by the said District Board in general meeting assembled at Arbroath on the 12th day of said month of December, and year last mentioned, before these witnesses, Alexander Simpson, reporter to the *Dundee Courier* and *Argus* newspaper at Arbroath, and David Clarke, apprentice to the said Thomas Thornton, Son, & Company. (Signed) JOHN OGILVY, Director; HENRY ROBERTSON, Director; ROBERT C. WALKER, Secretary; D. MACDONALD, J. H. LAMB, WILLIAM DOIG, PETER ADAMSON, JAS. COWAN, THOS. THORNTON, Clerk. (Signed) David W. Carmichael, witness; Alf. Ric. Marquis, witness; Alex. Simpson, witness; David Clarke, witness.

Appendix D.
Minute of Agreement.

CONTRACT BETWEEN THE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, INFIRMARY, AND DISPENSARY OF MONTROSE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, AND THE DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY FOR FORFARSHIRE.

IT IS CONTRACTED AND AGREED between the parties following, viz.:—The Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary of Montrose, incorporated by Royal Charter, of the first part, and the District Board of Lunacy for Forfarshire, of the second part, in manner and as follows: That is to say, First, The said first parties contract and bind themselves to receive, lodge, and maintain in the Royal Lunatic Asylum of Montrose, or in such part thereof, or in such new buildings connected therewith as may be appropriated for the purpose, any pauper lunatics belonging to the county of Forfar, for whose admission application may be made by the second parties, or by inspectors of the poor, or other competent authorities, in any parish in the said county, to the extent of one-half the number of the pauper patients belonging to the said county, requiring asylum treatment as shall be ascertained by the second party, at or soon after the end of every month, furnishing the said pauper lunatics with sufficient food, clothing, and medical and other attendance, and all other things necessary to their comfortable maintenance and lodging, and proper treatment as lunatics: But declaring, as it is hereby provided and declared, that the portion of said asylum in which said pauper lunatics may be received and treated, shall be and remain under the care and management of the said parties of the first part, subject to such power of inspection and visitation by the District Board as is authorised by Act of Parliament. Second, The said second parties agree, and bind and oblige themselves and the several Parochial Boards of the county, to send to the said asylum pauper lunatics belonging to the said county, to the extent of one-half the number of said pauper lunatics requiring asylum treatment, to be ascertained as aforesaid,

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and declaring that, in the allocation of patients requiring asylum treatment, those of the parish of Montrose, within which the asylum lies, and of the parishes immediately adjoining the said asylum, shall, as far as such parish or parishes may desire it, be as far as possible sent to the said asylum in preference to the patients of other parishes in the county; As also the said second parties agree, and bind and oblige the several Parochial Boards, to whose parishes respectively the pauper lunatics who may be received into the said Montrose Asylum may belong, to content and pay to the said parties of the first part, quarterly and in advance board (including lodging and maintenance and clothing) at the rate of £28, 12s. per annum, being the rate charged by the first parties at the present time, or such other rates of board as may be agreed on from time to time, or failing agreement as may be fixed by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for each pauper lunatic so received, lodged, and maintained, as also to content and pay the expenses of removal of any of the said pauper lunatics, and the funeral expenses of any of them who may die. Third, Both parties agree (a) that the foregoing contract may be dissolved by either party giving one year's written notice to the other, or by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland after twelve months' written notice to both parties; and (b) that either party may seek to alter this agreement as to rates on giving three months' notice to the other party; and that any difference arising at any time as to such rates and as to the meaning of these presents, and execution thereof or mode of carrying them into effect, shall be referred to the said General Board for decision. Lastly, Both parties bind themselves to perform their respective parts of the premises to each other fully and in good faith, and under the penalty of £100 sterling, to be paid by the party failing to the party performing, or willing to perform, over and above performance; and both parties consent to registration hereof for preservation and execution: In witness whereof these presents, written on this and the preceding page, by Alexander Watson Ireland, clerk to Thomas Thornton, Son, & Company, solicitors, Dundee, are subscribed as follows, viz.:—By John Reid, chemist; James Mitchell Ross, brewer; James Savege, bank agent; James William Japp, upholsterer; William Moir, wine merchant; Alexander Mackie, bank agent; William Douglas Johnston, fishcurer; all of Montrose; the Reverend Robert Duncan, first minister of the parish of Montrose; the Reverend William Ruxton Fraser, minister of the parish of Maryton; and the Reverend James Campbell McClure, minister of the parish of Marykirk, ten managers of the said the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary of Montrose, and a quorum of said managers, in name and on behalf of, and as authorised by the managers of the said the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary of Montrose, in general meeting assembled, at Montrose on the 3rd day of November 1885 years, before these witnesses, Andrew Greig, solicitor, Montrose; and John Masson, residing at Denhead, near Montrose, treasurer of the said Lunatic Asylum; and by Duncan Macdonald, town councillor, Dundee; James Henry Lamb, town councillor, Brechin; William Doig, provost of Forfar; Peter Adamson, town councillor, Dundee; and James Cowan, town councillor, Dundee, being a quorum of the members of the said the District Board of Lunacy for Forfarshire, and by Thomas Thornton, solicitor in Dundee, as the clerk of the said Board, all in name, and on behalf of, and as duly authorised by the said District Board, in general meeting assembled at Arbroath on the 12th day of December and year last mentioned, before these witnesses, Alexander Simpson, reporter to the Dundee *Courier* and *Argus* newspaper at Arbroath, and David Clarke, apprentice to the said Thomas Thornton, Son, & Company. (Signed) JOHN REID, JAMES M. ROSS, J. SAVEGE, J. WILLIAM JAPP, WM. MOIR, A. MACKIE, W. DOUGLAS JOHNSTON, ROBERT DUNCAN, WILLIAM R. FRASER, JAMES CAMPBELL M'CLURE, D. MACDONALD, J. H. LAMB, WILLIAM DOIG, PETER ADAMSON, JAS. COWAN. THOMAS THORNTON, Clerk. Andrew Greig, witness; John Masson, witness; Alex. Simpson, witness; David Clarke, witness.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH :

PRINTED BY NEILL & COMPANY.

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